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No. 2450.

JANUARY 22, 1927.

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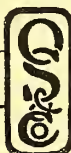
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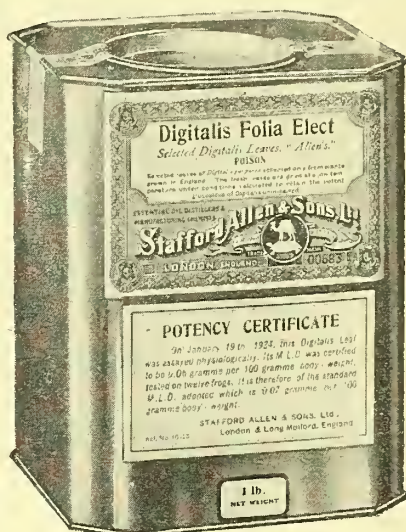
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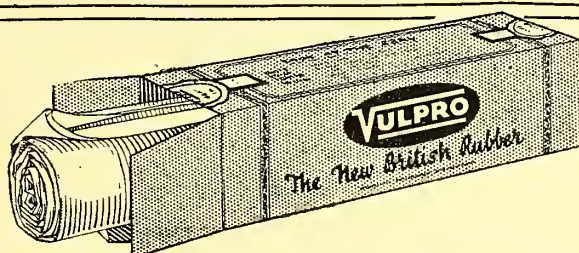
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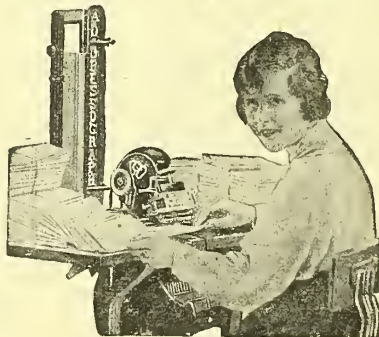
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50% Cresols

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„ 16-oz. „	-	-	-	-	15/6 „
1-gallon (tins free)	-	-	-	-	6/6 each
5/10-gallon drums (extra)	-	-	-	-	5/- gal.
40-gallon casks free	-	-	-	-	5/- „

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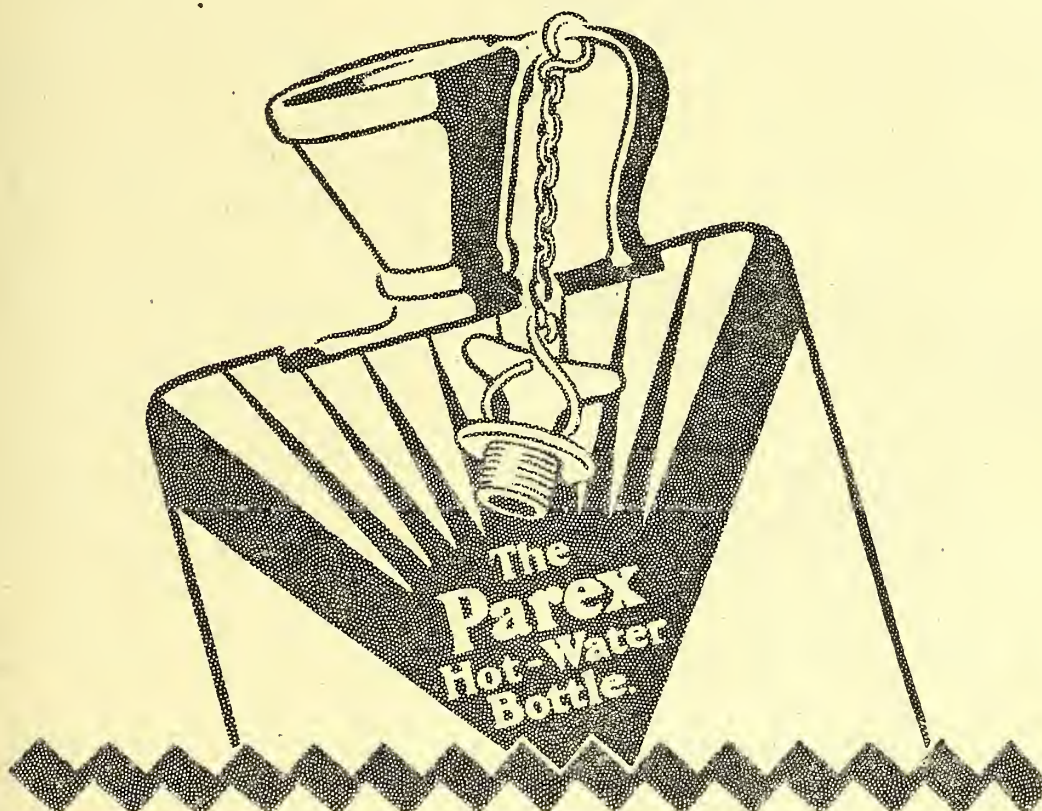
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profits—for Trufood is sold *only* by
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of Beef, Mutton or Chicken
consists solely of the juice of
the finest meats, prepared
with the greatest care under
the most hygienic conditions.

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(Signed) — M.B., B.Ch.

WINCARNIS

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd.
WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH.





MALT EXTRACT

MALT & OIL

The No Trouble Malt Extract

The Malt that cannot crystallise.

We are constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials regarding the quality of our Products. All our Customers are satisfied.

Are you as well satisfied with your present supply?

Write us for samples and prices.

JEFFREYS MILLER & Co., Ltd.
LEYLAND MILLS, WIGAN.

'Phone :
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 "MALTUM," WIGAN.



Saint-Raphael

**Tonic, Restorative,
 Digestive Wine.**

**Known throughout the World,
 and prescribed in all cases of
 ANÆMIA, DEBILITY, and CON-
 VALESCENCE, to Young Women,
 Children and the Aged.**

DOSE : One wine-glass after the
 two principal meals.

Recommended by—
PROF. BOUCHARDAT, Professor of
 Hygiene, Paris Faculty of Medicine.
DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES, London,
 England.

"For more than thirty years St. Raphaël Wine has been exclusively prescribed, with success, in the Paris hospitals as a pure tonic, by eminent physicians, such as Magendie, Roston, Chomel, Velpeau, Requin, Monneret, Trousseau, Grisolle, Laënnec, &c."—*Union Médicale*, May 8 and June 12, 1873.

"The 'Vin de St. Raphaël' is often used for ladies nursing their own children; it is preferable to stout, which creates an unhealthy fat."—*The Lancet*, London, England.

"St. Raphaël Wine is most precious in all cases where it is necessary to give tone to the system, without effort or shock."—*Dr. C. DES BARRES*.

Cie du VIN SAINT RAPHAEL, Valence, Drome, FRANCE

**To be obtained from all
 Wholesale Druggists.**

A SAFE RECOMMENDATION

You can safely recommend NEAVE'S FOOD to all your customers and be sure of giving complete satisfaction.

**Endorsed by Doctors and Nurses; recommended
 by thousands of Mothers all over the world.**

*Write for free Advertising Literature
 to Neave's Food Ltd., Fordingbridge.*

Neave's Food

To Overseas Traders

We have a special Drug Department and expert Buyers for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital requisites, Photographic, Optical and Dental Goods.

Indents promptly and carefully executed for all parts of the world if accompanied by Bankers' Credit.

*Original Invoices supplied.
 Moderate Buying Commission.*

*All discounts allowed.
 Enquiries Invited.*

FOWLIE & BODEN, LTD. (John Murdoch Department)
 29/35 CITY ROAD - - LONDON, E.C.1

Something to crow about!

Waterglass

AYRTON'S

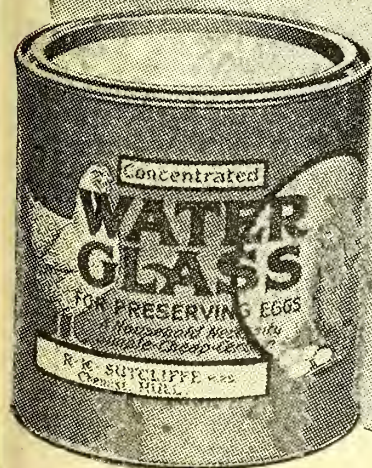
MAKE A WINDOW SHOW

and bank the profit

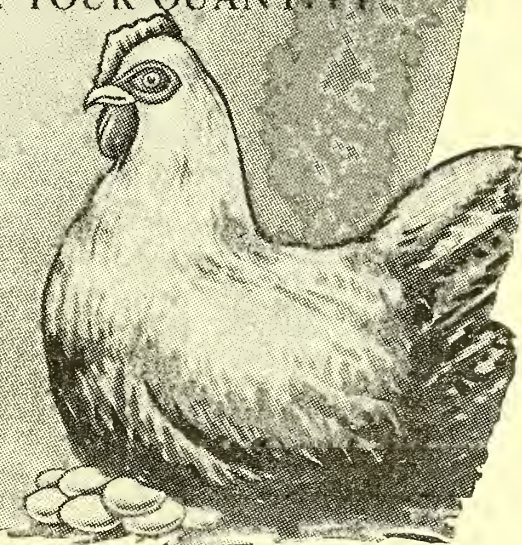
Not 'Good in parts' but finest at every point.

- 1.—New methods of filling and sealing.
- 2.—All-tin, lever-lidded containers with soldered seams.
- 3.—Choice of three styles, each with chemist's own name facilities.
- 4.—No charge for standard cases, which hold 6 doz. 1-lb. or
3 doz. 2-lb. tins.
- 5.—Discount of 5% for gross lots, if a/c paid at one month.
- 6.—Plentiful display material.

GET AYRTON'S PRICE
FOR YOUR QUANTITY



Ayrton,
Saunders
& Co. Ltd.
Liverpool



Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil

*Growth Promoting
Anti-Rachitic*

The remarkable results obtained by modern vitamin research have led to a world-wide record-breaking consumption of Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil

*Yearly production
more than
2,000,000 gallons*

"Vapex"
cures
Colds

Daily News

No. 25,203

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927.

ONE PENNY.

"Vapex"
prevents
Influenza

INFLUENZA SCOURGE SWEEPS EUROPE

HEAVY DEATH ROLL FROM NEW EPIDEMIC.

"LIKE WILDFIRE"

100,000 CASES IN SPAIN AND 20,000 IN BERLIN.

AN influenza epidemic is once more sweeping over Europe. It is also present in Central Africa and in Japan, where the new Emperor and his Consort have been ordered to bed by their medical advisers.

In Berlin 20,000 people are suffering, and cases are spreading like wildfire in the streets of Germany. Spain has 100,000 cases of a mild character. In Southern France and Switzerland, the situation is more serious. 32 deaths in one day being reported in a town of 60,000 people in the Pyrenees.

The mystery of the disease baffles the physician. Except that it comes in cycles as a devastating plague, and then spreads, rapid in milder epidemics, year by year, nothing is known. The terrible epidemic of 1918 has not been repeated, but milder attacks have followed almost annually since.

EVERYWHERE—"LA GRIFFE."

MILD IN SOME PLACES, SEVERE IN OTHERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday. FRANCE and Switzerland are in the grip of an epidemic of influenza. In Paris, the number of persons down with the illness is daily increasing. In the South it is very serious.

A report from Montpellier in the Pyrenees states that 25 persons died from influenza yesterday and that yesterday 50 were suffering from the disease.

The Mayor is regulating the burials to enable them to be carried out more quickly.

In Berlin, Wednesday, the latest test of cases of influenza is given at 100 and at 1000 in the school buildings have been prolonged until the epidemic has passed out.

WALL GAZETTE BEHAVIOUR.

Following is an extract from a private letter received in London yesterday from Geneva.

"Half Geneva is down with 'grippe' and I am told that the city is in a state of panic. There have been a lot of deaths from influenza pneumonia, which results in a very high mortality rate."

The disease seems to have been introduced to Geneva by the Christmas and New Year's Eve parties, and has been out of control since then.

The Swiss army has been ordered to be on the alert for the disease, and to be ready to move at any moment.

DEATHS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Tuesday. There are 20,000 victims of the influenza epidemic in Berlin alone, according to an official estimate. Outside Berlin, Central Bavaria is the district which is feeling the ravages of the disease most, but it is spreading all over the district, like wild fire.

THE GERMS THAT LURK IN YOUR POCKETS.

It has often been pointed out that the handkerchief pocket is a germ reservoir. The following is a list of the germs which are found in the pocket.

A moment's thought is enough to make clear the need for special attention to this pocket. The handkerchief is a germ reservoir, and the pocket is a germ reservoir.

The ready for this dangerous germ is to get a drop of "Vapex" on each clean handkerchief, and also on each pocket.

"Vapex" on the lining of the pocket will, over a day, kill the germs which are found in the pocket.

The germs which are found in the pocket are the germs which cause the disease.

It is not only the pocket which is a germ reservoir, but the handkerchief is also a germ reservoir.

"Vapex" is a germicide which kills the germs which are found in the pocket.

It must not be forgotten that the handkerchief is a germ reservoir, and the pocket is a germ reservoir.

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LABORATORY TESTS OF "VAPEX"

SCIENTIFIC PROOF OF EFFICACY OF FAMOUS GERMICIDE.

For over ten years "Vapex" has been giving practical proof of its efficacy. Both in cases of the common influenza epidemic, and in cases of the more serious disease.

The following is a list of the germs which are found in the pocket.

A moment's thought is enough to make clear the need for special attention to this pocket. The handkerchief is a germ reservoir, and the pocket is a germ reservoir.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT "VAPEX"

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WHAT IS A PROPHYLACTIC?

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CATARRAH COLD HOW THEY ARE CAUGHT AND CURED

The conception of a common cold is often extremely vague. It is a statement which cannot be put into words, because it is a statement which cannot be put into words.

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VAPEX
INHALANT

Avoid Influenza by using

a drop of Vapex on your handkerchief each morning, so that you can inhale the vapour from it occasionally during the day. Colds and Pin-Net are the most common causes of influenza. The Vapour of Vapex has been proved to kill typical germs within ten minutes and it also kills a wonderful protection against influenza, colds, and coughs, etc.

- of Chemists 2/- and 3/- per bottle

"VAPEX" IS MADE ONLY IN THE GARDEN LABORATORIES OF THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD BARDSELEY VALE, LANCs. London Depot: BARDSELEY HOUSE, UPPER ST. N.1



VAPEX
INHALANT

This unusual advertisement occupied the front page of the DAILY NEWS Jan. 21

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSELEY VALE, LANCASHIRE
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

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Schimmel & Co.

MILTITZ, near LEIPZIG.

Manufacturers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Speciality :
FIXORESIN

*A fixing Agent for
Soap Perfumes and Extrails.*

In Various Aromas.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PEPPERMINT OIL, B.P.
SAVIN OIL
PINE OIL
SAFROL
BENZALDEHYDE, F.F.C.
FLORAL OILS
ESSENCES FOR LIQUEURS
FRUIT ESSENCES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.K.

FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 17 Jewry St., LONDON, E.C.3



CARNATION PERFUME

*Pot Pourri
Compressed Blooms
Silk Sachets
Toilet Soap
Bath Crystals*

DO YOU STOCK THEM?

If not, read the offer given below.

We grow the Carnations, endless thousands of them, from which the perfume is distilled.

Allwood Bros

THE LEADING CARNATION RAISERS & SPECIALISTS
HAYWARDS HEATH

SPECIAL OFFER

To a limited number of Chemists (one only in each Town) we are supplying our delightful Perfume on FULL SALE OR RETURN, with three months' credit. Write for particulars now.

CHEMICAL WORKS "FLORA"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND.

Manufacturers of

ARTIFICIAL MUSKS 100%

AMBRETTE KETONE XYLOL

The "Flora" Musks are the essence of perfection, and striking examples of a factory with a large reputation for quality.

LONDON STOCKS

Samples and Prices from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
33 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

Important Announcement

If you have any difficulty in obtaining Houbigant and Cheramy preparations from your usual source of supply, write to Parfumeries de Paris, Ltd., Larden Rd., Acton, London, W.3, who will be pleased to send you by return of post their Price Lists and best terms showing excellent profit to the retailer.

Advertising material supplied with orders.

Spurway's BRILLANTINES AND FLORAL OILS

are not mineral oils simply perfumed with cheap essential oils and doped with synthetics.

**THEY ARE UNIQUE IN
BEING PERFUMED BY
DIRECT CONTACT WITH
THE ACTUAL FLOWERS**

by our special "Enfleurage" process, carried out in our own factories at Cannes-Grasse, from the freshly gathered flowers.

The exact odours of the flowers are thus faithfully reproduced, and the resulting oils produce no rank odour when applied to the warm scalp.

In assorted odours:—

*Violette, Lilas, Rose,
Jasmin, Muguet, &c.*

They are sent out artistically finished and the bottles are fitted with either sprinklers or glass-top corks, as desired.

Size 2a .. 9/- per dozen
" 3a .. 16/- "

**SPURWAY ET CIE.
LIMITED.**

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.

KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHENINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POTASH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America), Ltd., Calle Pávon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

The Only
Original & Genuine
EAU DE COLOGNE
 ESTABLISHED 1709.

Has been supplied by Special Appointments to
 every Royal Court in Europe.

OVER 200 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

FIXED PRICES - - - FIXED PROFITS
 Showing a minimum of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.



Extensively Advertised
 in National, Daily and
 Weekly Papers, also
 Leading Provincial
 Papers.

Write for a full range of Showcards,
 advertising literature, etc., to:

**BLACKALLER
 & PLEASANCE**

15 ST. GEORGE'S ROAD,
 LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone - - - 5370 HOP

NEW TRIAL SIZE

No. 000 Midget Whites to
 retail at 9d. per bottle.

FARINA
gegennüber
 Pronounced 'Geg-en-u-ber'
 "See the Red Seal on every bottle"

PLAINMAR

OIL OF SANDALWOOD

(Santalum Cygnorum) Alcohol Contents 93/95%

Pronounced equal therapeutically and superior physiologically to Oil of Santalum Album. Guaranteed Pure, Genuine and free of any Adulteration.
DISTILLED BY PLAIMAR, LTD., PERTH, WEST AUSTRALIA.

EUROPEAN AGENTS:

MAXWELL PLAISTOWE & CO., Ltd., 8 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2

Paris Address: Etablissements Plaistowe, 11bis Rue Volney.

HAIR TOILET

ARE YOU GETTING YOUR SHARE OF
THE HIGHLY LUCRATIVE NEW VOGUE?

"CONNOISSEUR"
COCOANUT
OIL
SHAMPOO

4 oz. 6/- PER DOZ
6 oz. 8/6 PER DOZ.

A DELIGHTFUL
LIQUID
SHAMPOO.



THESE TWO LINES WILL HELP



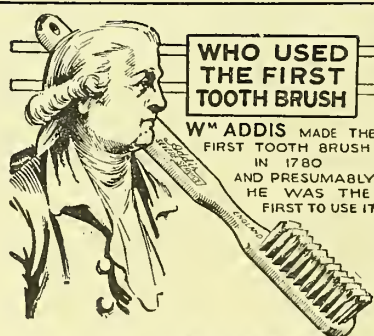
THE
POWDER FORM
SHAMPOO
WHICH WILL
BE ASKED
FOR AGAIN.

Loose 16/- gross
Boxes of 7
13/3 Doz. Boxes

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, LTD.

CHARTERHOUSE SQ., E.C.1

BRANCHES AT
CARDIFF and LIVERPOOL.



Ask your Chemist
or at any Branch
of BOOTS for an
ADDIS Tooth
Brush, "PRO-
PHYLACTIC"
or "SEVERE
SERVICE" and
benefit by our
century and a half
of invention and
manufacturing
experience.

ADDIS

BRUSH WORKS, HERTFORD, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

A line it pays to stock.

P.A.T.A. 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

THROUGH ALL WHOLESALEERS.

A. Rowland & Sons, Ltd.

112 GUILFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Here is a REAL OFFER— and a real Sales opportunity



- it is an *all-British* offer
- it will appeal to all men
- it is simplicity itself

NO COUPONS
NO VOUCHERS
NO TROUBLE

for
YOU

The 1927 Shaving Cream Sales Drive

Every man who shaves—will know of
this unique offer of a 6d Darwin Cobalt
Rustless Steel Safety Razor Blade

FREE

with every new 1/- size tube of

Vinolia SHAVING CREAM

There are three kinds of blades—plainly indicated on each carton—
“A” for Auto-Strop, “E” for Ever-Ready, Clemak and Gem, and
“G” for Gillette type of razor. The customer selects the blade
suited to his own type of razor—that is all.

But it will be advisable to order early—order now—for this Special
Introductory Offer is for a limited period only, supplies are restricted
and orders must be dealt with in rotation.

Get your full share of the benefits of this unique selling scheme.

U.K. only.

Buy this new 1/- size tube of
VINOLIA SHAVING CREAM
and receive
DARWIN RUSTLESS STEEL
SAFETY RAZOR BLADE
FREE

This is the
greatest bargain
ever offered men!

Vinolia
SHAVING CREAM

free
OFFER of
Darwin Razor Blades
—ends soon!

Vinolia
The most refreshing
SHAVING CREAM
in the World

Here is a REAL offer to all men!

free!

One of these
DARWIN
Cobalt Rustless Steel
SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
worth 6d
is made to fit your
own type of razor!

Introduce the
new
1/- tube of

The
perfect shaving
combination

This offer is for a
limited period only!

Vinolia
The most refreshing
SHAVING CREAM
in the World

NIGHT TIME

Armand Cold Cream

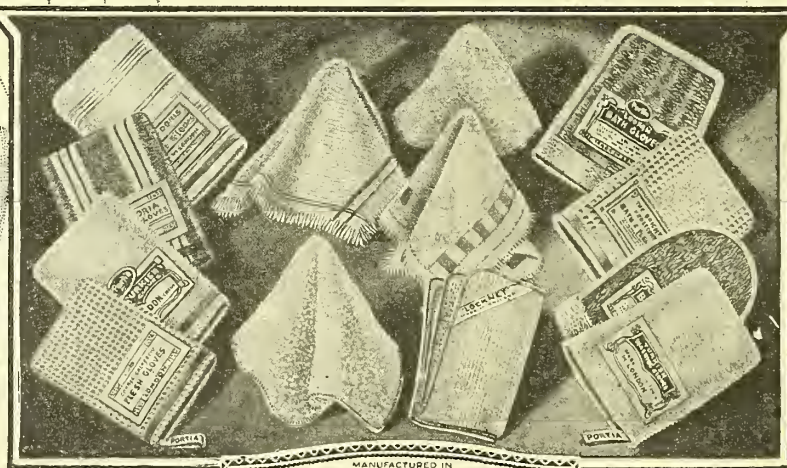
DAY TIME

Armand Vanishing Cream

ANY TIMEArmand Eau - de - Cologne
Cleansing Cream**EVERY TIME**you are asked for Cream—
think of ARMAND*Satisfy your customer—Satisfy yourself*All are now packed in attractive
display cartons ready for your counter.*Florian & Armand, Ltd.*

QUEENSWAY - PONDER'S END - MIDDLESEX

TELEPHONE: ENFIELD 0783

Portia
Regd.**Bath Gloves &
Washing Squares**
in every reliable fabricMANUFACTURED IN
HYGIENIC FACTORIES BY
SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD134-190, GOSWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.1

PLEASE WRITE FOR LATEST REVISED PRICES.

95,667,523!

That is the number of advertisements selling Hinds Honey and Almond Cream wherever women seek a more beautiful skin and complexion.

Some of these advertisements are yours just as surely as if your name were on them. For every one has at the bottom "At all Chemists." In your particular district that means you.

Do your window and counter tie up with this? Do they revive the desire to buy and tell passers-by that you're the man for Hinds, without effort or expense to you?

That is what our display helps are for. They are free with your order.

PRICES:

1 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. ...	8/- per dozen, P.A.T.A. 1/-
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ...	24/- per dozen, P.A.T.A. 3/-

The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. size is subject to 5% discount on all orders of 3 dozen and over.

All orders delivered in London carriage paid.
Provinces: Carriage paid on orders of £3 and over.



A · S · HINDS · LIMITED

(Successor)

KINGSTON ROAD · LONDON · S.W. 20

BIDWELLS' PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSHES

IN THREE SIZES



SILVERED WIRES.

EACH IN CARTON.

CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER.

On 6 dozen lots own name free on Carton, if desired.

Telephone: Axminster 5.

Telegrams: "Coate, Axminster."

COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.

The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

3 row Hard, Medium, Soft, Yellow Hair @	...	...	...	16/- per dozen
4 " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	18/- " "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

Tribute

For over 20 years

Craftsmen in Silverware have used, recommended and sold "Town Talk" Silver Polish for cleaning all Silver and Electro-plated articles. This patronage pays high tribute to "Town Talk" and proves it has the merit of superiority. There is a big demand for

TOWN TALK

Are you getting your share of the trade?

"Town Talk" is advertised widely, it is unrivalled for cleaning and polishing Silverware. It carries a generous profit for the retailer. We want you to sell it.

"Town Talk" Liquid Silver Polish retails at 8d, 1/4, 2/6 per bottle

"Town Talk" Silver Plate Cloths retail at 9d., 1/6 each.

Address your enquiries for terms and supplies to the Sole Makers:

TOWN TALK POLISH CO.
Whitby Street,
Bradford Road,
MANCHESTER.



G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.

"LAUREL" SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.

ALSO
AUTO-
STROP
TYPE



TRADE
WITHIN
THE
EMPIRE

Retails at a less price than any on the Market.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for free samples.

Manufactured by
GEO. H. LAWRENCE, 32 EYRE STREET,
SHEFFIELD.

Phone: 1071 Cent.

Telegrams: "Laurel Sheffield."

TILBURY'S PROPHYLACTIC

In the Orange Box.

In 3 Sizes

16/- doz.

15/6 "

11/6 "

Hard, Medium and Soft, and
also very Hard Unbleached.

SEND YOUR ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES TO

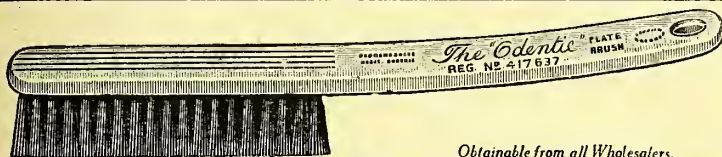
W. R. TILBURY & SON

47 Frampton Park Road, Hackney, LONDON, E.9

ENQUIRIES INVITED FOR "OWN BRAND" LINES

"FORT BRAND"

THE BRUSH
YOU CAN
RELY ON



Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

(Reg. No. 417637)

For ARTIFICIAL DENTURES

Manufactured by—

W. R. SPEER & SON (Estd. over 100 years)

Tooth-Brush Makers,

215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8.

Alcohol for Industrial Purposes Duty-Free Spirit.

The Industrial Spirit Supply Company, Limited.

Agents: HONEYWILL BROS., Ltd., 79 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.



No. 865.

EBONY



No. 868

COMPLETE RANGE,
LATEST DESIGNS, BEST QUALITY
KEEN PRICES.

Also TOILET ARTICLES in Real and Imitation
TORTOISESHELL, IVORY, SILVER
AND THE LATEST COLOURED MATERIALS.

ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.

23, 24, 25 & 26 Great Hampton Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

British Industries Fair, 1927,
STANDS - J62 & J67.



No. 869



No. 873

H. GORDON (LONDON), LTD.

8 City Road, London, E.C.1

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES & SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

***Specialities:* "GORDO" SOOTHERS IN EVERY STYLE**

CARDED 1, 2 and 3 DOZENS.



TRADE MARK

"GORDONIA" ALL RUBBER SOOTHERS

EACH IN CARTON.

"GORDONIA" RIBBED BOTTLE TEATS

EACH IN CARTON.

"GORDONIA" FEEDING BOTTLE OUTFIT

BOTTLE, TEAT, VALVE AND BRUSH COMPLETE IN BOX.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

COMPETITIVE PRICES.

APPLY FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Telephone: Clerkenwell 1714 and 1715.

Telegrams: "Gordonotus, London."

Sells at Sight. Gives Satisfaction. Pays Well.

WHAT EVERY MOTHER KNOWS!

The **"EVERSAFE"**

**BABY
PACIFIER**

is her favourite because it is safe, baby cannot pull it apart. Baby's delight, because of its natural resilient nipple.

Patented Everywhere.

REDUCED RATES—

No. 2.	4d. Line.	2/6 doz.
No. 2c.	6d. "	3/1 "
No. 2e.	6d. "	3/1 "
No. 3.	7½d. "	4/- "

Sample Order, 3 dozen assorted, sent 9/6 post free

All over the World

They are Acclaimed
the Favourite of
HIS MAJESTY THE BABY



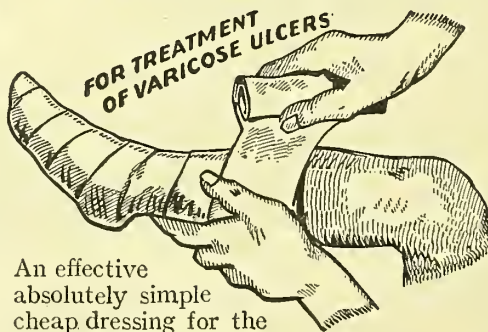
Obtainable from all Wholesalers
or direct from Patentees.

F. SCHUTZE & CO. Ltd.

BLACK BULL WORKS, LONDON, N.7

**VARICOSAN
BANDAGE**

(VARIX-SANARE)



An effective
absolutely simple
cheap dressing for the
cure of varicose ulcers.

**USED BY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS
WITH SUCCESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

**ASK FOR PARTICULARS TO
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.**

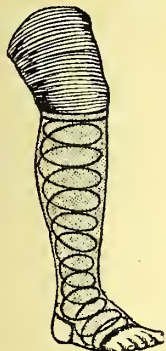
Sole Concessionaire (Great Britain and the Colonies,
U.S.A., China and Japan):

J. P. MADDEN, F.C.S.

4 QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4

SURGICAL HOSIERY

Seamed and Seamless.



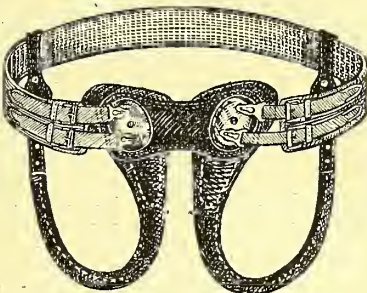
CRÉPE VELPEAU BANDAGES

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

TRUSSES Spring and Elastic.



FORKED TONGUE
TRUSS.
Improved Pattern.

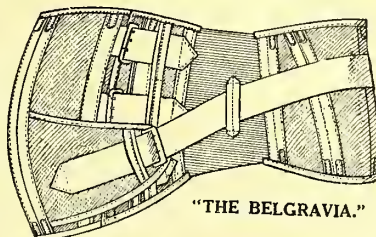


DOUBLE SCROTAL ELASTIC TRUSS.

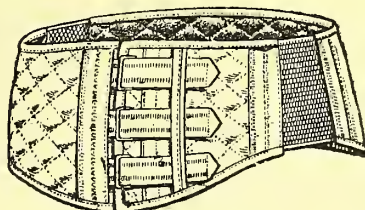
ANY PATTERN.

ALL QUALITIES.

ABDOMINAL BELTS ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS WOVEN ELASTIC CORSETS SUSPENSORY BANDAGES



"THE BELGRAVIA."



"THE LUMBAGO."

MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES AT CROWN ROAD WORKS.

THE R. H. HEWARD CO., SURGICAL APPLIANCE
:: MANUFACTURERS :: TWICKENHAM.

Reliance

Seamless Moulded. Original British

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

AND FOUNTAIN SYRINGES

BEST VALUES.

BEAUTIFUL
COLOURS.

INCOMPARABLE
SERVICE.

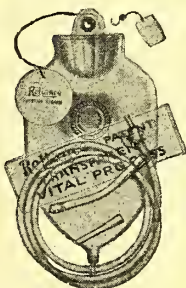
SURE PROFIT
MAKERS.



H.-W. Bottles
retailing from
4/11 to 10/6 ea.
Combination
Syringes
from 9/6 each.
Fountain
Syringes
from 7/6 each.

Everything in
DRUGGISTS'
RUBBERWARE.

BRITISH
RUBBER made by
BRITISHERS.
WHOLESALE and
EXPORT ONLY.



Supplies from all the leading Wholesale Sundriesmen
or direct from

RELiance RUBBER COMPANY
LIMITED

212-213 Upper Thames Street London, E.C. 4.
Telephone City 2391 (Two Lines) Telegrams Doanropa Great London

J. Pillischer.

CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS

88, New Bond St.,
London, W.1.

Established 1843

Recommended by the Medical Profession

"Wife's Friend"

The Public know
RENDELLS

It is a line tested and proved in all parts of the world, and every sale means a satisfied customer.

Every Genuine Box bears Autograph Trade Mark.

W. J. RENDELL

LONDON

"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best.

SOOTHERS—All Rubber, with Ribbed, Ordinary or Cherry Teat

INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.

WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX

**FIRE ESCAPES
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
FIRE HOSE & FITTINGS**
HEATHMAN,
PARSON'S GREEN, LONDON, S.W.6.

Ask for Sample and Price. Made with your Trade Mark & Guaranteed for 2 years. State quantity and enclose Trade Mark Sketch.

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Est. 1870. The Largest Private Firm in the Trade. Geo. MacLELLAN & Co. Ltd. Glasgow Rubber Works, GLASGOW, S.W.

Surgical Rubber Goods

**VENUS, OWL, GODIVA
& BALLOON BRANDS.**

NOTICE.—Several instances of the sale of VENUS BRAND goods other than their make having been brought to the notice of Joseph Harris & Co., their Solicitors are instructed to take proceedings against anyone (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name or design of VENUS or any imitation thereof in connection with Seamless Moulded Goods.

SEAMLESS MOULDED SURGICAL GOODS, PESSARIES, HOT WATER BOTTLES, URINALS FOR NIGHT OR DAY USE. Wholesale & Export Only.

JOSEPH HARRIS & CO., Rubber Works, Broadheath, Altrincham.

W.G.H.

40% YOUR PROFIT
our advertisements

Simply say,
"GEISHA"
the
CREPE
TOILET PAPER

SOFTEST
STRONGEST
SOLUBLE

PERFECTLY PERFORATED.

Sample Roll, prices and terms, from:
H. C. STERN
12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.
Telephone: Central 3140. Telegrams: Glastos, Lud, London.
Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.

Best sellers

The public is asking for **ZEAL** CLINICAL THERMOMETERS because they are:-

GUARANTEED TO STAY ACCURATE
CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED

Made by
ZEAL

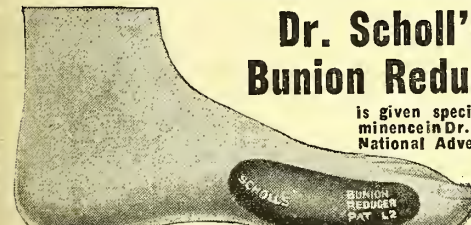
—the name the public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.



Dr. Scholl's
Bunion Reducer

is given special prominence in Dr. Scholl's National Advertising.



Sales of this popular line continue to soar. A window display will attract the demand to you. Thousands are daily obtaining relief from and correction of their bunion troubles by its use. Made of pure Para rubber. Men's and women's sizes. Rights and Lefts. Retail price 2s. 6d. each.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., Granville Square, W.C.1.

NORVIC

Crêpe Bandages (Regd.)
Crêpe Binders
Vic Flesh-Cloths

All first-class selling lines.

GROUT & CO., LIMITED
GREAT YARMOUTH

ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE

RENE HEYMANS LTD.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF
:: :: :: :: MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. :: :: ::

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

9, 10 DOMINGO STREET LONDON, E.C.1

ALUMINIUM BOXES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

*Plain, Frosted,
Decorated.*

The Ideal containers for Toilet Preparations.
Special screw-lid Boxes for Face Powders

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

Ernest Taylor Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS TIN AND ALUMINIUM BOXES

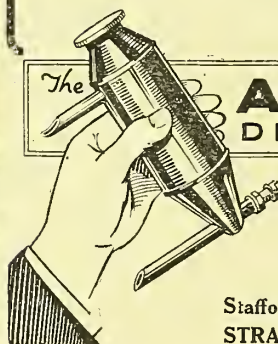
**BREEZE LANE WORKS
WALTON, LIVERPOOL**

When you are asked—

As you will be, for the "Autoflux" the new lavatory disinfectant and deodoriser, just refer to this advertisement and drop us a postcard.

We are widely advertising a special offer of one "Autoflux" and six free refills for 7/6. This will draw enquiries *your* way.

Write for particulars *NOW*.



**AUTOFLUX
DISINFECTOR**

**AUTOMATIC
DISINFECTANTS
CO.**

Stafford House, Norfolk Street,
STRAND - LONDON, W.C.2

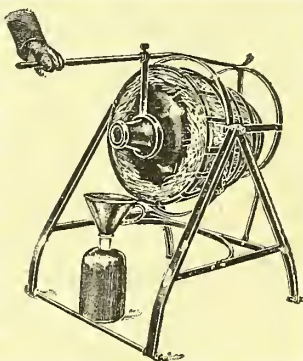
CARBOY STAND AND TILTER.

For drawing off small quantities of acids, etc. from Carboys, with ease and safety.

The Carboy can be tipped to any position with one hand.

**R. & H. LEIGH & SONS,
LIMITED.**

Carboy Hammer Manufacturers,
BOLTON.



NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

RING UP
CENTRAL 9677.

Transparent
Patented & Registered

THE PERFECT
Transparent
HYGIENIC WRAPPING MATERIAL
COLOURED and COLOURLESS
QUITE INSOLUBLE

Odourless, Tasteless, Non-injurious, Air-, Grease-, Water-, & Odour-Proof
ESSENTIAL FOR HIGH-CLASS WRAPPING OF PERFUMES,
SOAPS, AND ALL ALLIED PRODUCTS.

TRANSPARIT has been awarded the Certificate of The Institute of Hygiene for PURITY, QUALITY & MERIT.
TRANSPARIT BAGS & ENVELOPES. Samples and Prices on Application. TRANSPARIT DISCS.

SIER, VOSS and TOMES, 11b Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

WATERGLASS

IT IS NOW THE TIME TO BUY, AND
WE OFFER YOU AGAIN THIS SEASON

THE "ALLFRESH" BRAND

With its Reputation for Reliability

TINS WITH LEVER LIDS OR SOLDERED TOPS

J.M. SMITH & CO. (LONDON) Ltd.

HAMPTON CHEMICAL WORKS :: ARTHUR ST., S.E.15

Continuous and Steadily Advertised Goods
FOR DESTROYING RATS AND MICE

DANYSZ VIRUS

Retail Price (protected).	Net Wholesale Prices
Virus for Rats and Mice, single tube, 2/-	.. 15/- per doz.
3 tubes, 5/-	
Virus for Mice only - single tube, 1/6	.. 9/- " "
3 tubes, 3/-	

Date-expired tubes returned to us postage paid will be exchanged free of charge.

Danysz Virus in Liquid Form

Retail Price.	Wholesale Price
Quart Bottles 6/- each	.. 4/6 each
Pint " 4/6 "	.. 3/9 "

HALLER'S EXTRACT OF SQUILL and DANZO RAT KILLER

Discount off Retail Prices 25% Monthly Account, or 33% cash with order.

	Retail	Monthly a/c	Cash with order
1/2 gall. tins	.. 10/-	.. 7/6	.. 6/8
1 " "	.. 18/-	.. 13/6	.. 12/-
5 " "	.. 80/-	.. 60/-	.. 53/4

DANZO BEETLE POWDER

For destroying Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c.
Retail Prices (protected).

In tins 3d.	.. ..	Wholesale prices per doz.
6d.	.. ..	In boxes of 2 doz. 2/1
1/-	.. ..	" " 3/8
2/6	.. ..	" " 7/3
	.. ..	" " 18/-

Danzo Beetle Powder will not deteriorate by keeping.
CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL ORDERS.

To be obtained from
HALLER LABORATORIES, LTD.
325 Borough High Street, LONDON, S.E.1
Telegrams: "Virudana, Sedist, London." Telephone: Hop 2717

Cataline prevents and cures inflammatory
Diseases in Cattle.

TO THE TRADE.

P.A.T.A. PRICES!

Are *you* stocking

CATALINE ?

If not, now is the time to send us your orders.

During this month we are posting 200,000 circulars to 200,000
Farmers and all Live Stock Owners.
Many of these are your customers.

They will be asking YOU for CATALINE.

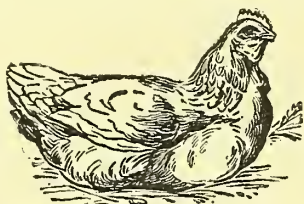
Cataline Pleases Your Customers
IS
The Sales will Please You
WHAT CATALINE YOU
WANT
One Size. One Price. Retail at Face Value, namely, 3/9 per bott.

Cases Free. Carriage Paid.

Our best cash with order, carriage paid, prices are:—
1 dozen 36/- 3 dozen 35/6 per doz. 6 dozen 35/- per doz. 12 dozen 34/6 per doz.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses

THE CATALINE CO., BRISTOL
and DUBLIN.



WATERGLASS for Egg Preserving

We are the largest packers of this line, using only the best quality glass, and *Perfectly Sound Containers*. Spun top, also all tin levers.

CHEMISTS' "OWN NAME" LABELS
or Attractive Colour Design.

Attractive Coloured **SHOW CARDS**.

ONLY ADDRESS:

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Ltd.
51 NEWLAND - LINCOLN.

Proprietors of TOMLINSON'S DAIRY HELPS,
LUDDINGTON'S OILS, and VETERINARY
PREPARATIONS, HAYWARD'S PAINT STICKS
for branding Sheep, &c.

A PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS LTD. SHOWCASE QUICKLY EARNS ITS COST

Try One!

93 OLD ST., LONDON, E.C.1.

Phone—2191 Clerkenwell. Wires—"Josiphiah London."

BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER

Of all Patent Medicine
Houses at 3/-, 5/- and
9/- per dozen.

In packets at 5d., 9d.
and 1/3 each.
(P.A.T.A.)

The sure destructive agent which may be confidently recommended by Chemists for quick clearance of rats and mice. (*Users' testimonials on request.*)

Prepared only by
J. C. M. BATTLE, Ph.C., LINCOLN

NICOTINE - INSECTICIDES

Are by far the most efficient and economical for destroying sucking Insects in Greenhouse, Garden, Orchard & Field

PACKED IN
PURE NICOTINE, SOAP, POWDER,
FUMIGATING & VAPORISING forms

Full particulars from:—

J. D. CAMPBELL Nicotine
Manufacturer,
17 Lund St., Cornbrook, Manchester

CORRYS TOBACCO POWDER 1/6 & 3/- tins



FOR
LICE ON
CATTLE
& ALL
ANIMALS



Direct or from
Wholesale Houses

NO SIGNATURE
REQUIRED

CORRY & CO.
Shad Thames,
London, S.E.1

Sherleys

Dog & Cat Medicines

LACTOL &c.

(P.A.T.A.)

of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD., 18 MARSHALSEA ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1.

Tel. No.: Hop 1897.

Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Telephone: EAST 1155.

TRADE MARK, "GRAMWILL."

Cables:
GRAMWILL, LONDON
Inland Telegrams:
GRAMWILL, BOCHURCH
LONDON

Codes:
A.B.C. 5th EDITION BENTLEYS,
WESTERN UNION, MARCONI
INTERNATIONAL.

W. G. INGRAM,**INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS,****GRAMWILL WORKS.****OLD FORD, LONDON, E.3.**

17th January, 1927.

OUR REF.	YOUR REF.
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WILLIAM F. INGRAM.
GEORGE INGRAM.

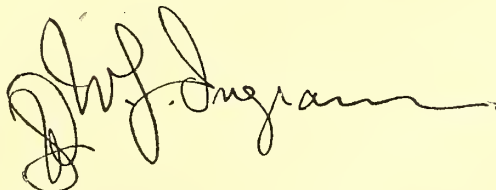
Our attention has been drawn to an advertisement inserted in this Journal by a firm trading as J. G. Ingram & Son Limited of Hackney Wick and referring to the litigation that is pending between that firm and ourselves.

Seeing that publicity has been given to the matter, in fairness to ourselves and to prevent an erroneous impression being created in the trade, we beg to inform our customers that we are strenuously and confidently defending the Action.

The Trade Mark "Gramwill" was registered by our firm in 1904.

As regards the name "Ingram" it is right that the Trade should know that the Title to this name goes back to the year 1870 when our firm was founded by William Alexander Ingram, the younger brother of J. G. Ingram who founded the business now carried on by the Company which is suing us.

The firm of W. G. Ingram now consists of Messrs. William Frederick and George Ingram.



ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, TEATS, BATHING CAPS, SPONGE BAGS,
RUBBER GLOVES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

HIGHEST GRADE PRODUCTS AT KEENEST PRICES.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR-1927

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM—FEBRUARY 21st TO MARCH 4th.

EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST will be taken this year in THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, seeing that practically every manufacturer, exporter and buyer at Home and Overseas realises the necessity for increasing trade in British manufactures.

It is certain that there will be a very large attendance of important buyers connected with chemical industry, pharmacy, the drug-trade and its allied branches.

We, therefore, propose to have a Special Supplement printed in blue ink on Buff Art paper, in the advertisement section, dealing solely with the announcements of Exhibitors at the Fair, and this Supplement will appear in



of

FEBRUARY 19, 1927.

Its object will be to emphasise the superiority of the goods shown at the Fair for sale in the markets of the world, and all particulars regarding space are obtainable from

The Publisher,

**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.**

Telephone :
Central 3617 (3 lines).

Telegrams :
"Chemicus, Cannon, London."

49 County Buildings,
Cannon Street,
MANCHESTER.

19 Waterloo Street,
GLASGOW.

54 Foster's Buildings,
High Street,
SHEFFIELD.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

POTTER & CLARKE

60/64, ARTILLERY LANE LTD
LONDON, E.1.

Telegrams:
"Horehound, Phone, London."

Telephone:
Bishopsgate 1033-4-5.

MANCHESTER: 24 LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS.

The House for
Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P.
Ext. Cascarae Liq. B.P.
and other Liquid Extracts
OFFICIAL and UNOFFICIAL.

:: :: Write for Samples and Quotations :: ::

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE

Widely advertised to the Public.



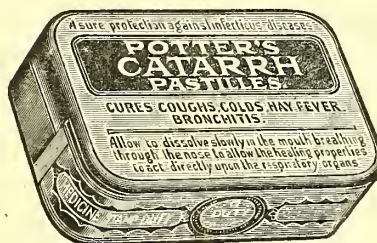
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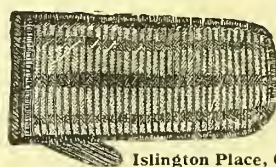
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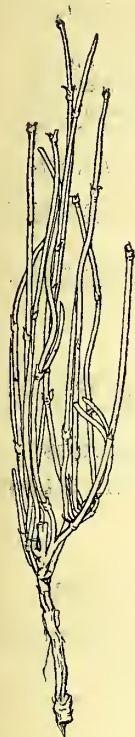
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Women Pharmacists' Dance

THE dance given by the National Association of Women Pharmacists on January 6 was held at the Palace Rooms, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1 (well within the orbit of official sanctity), and before the evening had well begun the pretty little ballroom was taxed to its uttermost. There were about 160 present, and Mrs. Irvine (the popular President) and Miss Dennis Hayes (the anxious but capable secretary) lamented the fact that they had actually to stop the sale of tickets for fear of overcrowding. This tribute to pharmaceutical popularity can well be understood, for things, under the skilled guidance of the ever-genial Mr. Peter Irvine, went with a "biff" from eager start to reluctant finish. The women pharmacists were well supported by members of other associations, among them being Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. N. H. Schollar, Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, and Mr. W. B. Falding, from the Western Association; from the Northern Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Walters; while Miss Freke, Mr. H. N. Linstead, and Miss Agnes Borrowman represented the "Square." Mr. and Mrs. Mackie and Mr. Tyler came from Brighton; and other visitors included Mr. and Mrs. W. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chalmers, and Mrs. Royle.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Private Arrangement

The creditors of Mr. J. W. E. Price, drug-store proprietor, trading as W. Hardcastle & Sons, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees, were called together recently. A statement of affairs disclosed liabilities £419 15s. 7d., of which £125 13s. 10d. was due to trade creditors. The assets consisted of stock and fittings, £166 16s. 6d., and other items, making total assets £237 18s. 10d. (net, £196 18s. 10d.). It was stated that the debtor was the proprietor of certain antiques which belonged to the late John Walker, the inventor of the lucifer match. Those antiques included the day book which recorded the sale of the first match, and mortars and pestles used by Mr. Walker. The book was held by Frank Brown & Co. as security for their account, but no commercial value was attached, and the articles were not shown in the statement of affairs. It was hoped to sell the antiques, together with one or two old formulas, for sufficient to pay the creditors in full. The business was established in 1806, and the debtor had been the proprietor for sixteen years. It was decided to confirm the deed of assignment already executed in favour of Mr. H. Scott, Stockton-on-Tees, and a committee of inspection was appointed.

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

The South-West London coroner held three inquests recently on persons who had committed suicide by taking lysol. In reviewing one of the cases, the coroner said the husband of the deceased had asked whether he (the coroner) thought it right that lysol should be so readily procured. He did not think so. It was a pity some restriction was not placed, not only on the sale of lysol, but also on other highly dangerous and extremely painful forms of poison, such as spirit of salt.

At Fulham, London, S.W., on January 13, an inquest was held on the body of Henry W. Hankins, King's Road, described as an equipment maker. A medical witness stated that death was due to heart failure and pneumonia, following the taking of some form of camphor liniment. It was not fatal generally, the witness added. Other evidence showed that the bottle containing the liniment stood next to a bottle of cough mixture. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was entered.

The West London coroner held an inquiry, on January 11, concerning the death of Mr. James Fulton Findlay, M.B., Ch.B., Sedlescombe Road, S.W. The widow gave evidence to the effect that on January 7 she found that her husband had taken opium [? tincture], and sent for medical assistance. A neighbouring doctor was of opinion that about a fluid ounce had been taken, but the coroner pointed out that the glass produced was stained almost to the brim, and would hold about 2 oz. Death was found to be due to coma from opium poisoning and kidney disease; a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

The Sheffield coroner held an inquest, on January 17, on the body of Mr. John Douglas Dale, chemist and druggist, who died on January 13. Evidence given by the widow, the father, a personal friend and a housemaid showed that for the past nine months the deceased had owned a pharmacy in Eccleshall Road South: the business paid well, but intemperance had caused domestic differences. On the day mentioned Mr. Dale, after drinking heavily, took hydrocyanic acid; a medical man was quickly fetched and gave a hypodermic injection, but without avail. The *post-mortem* examination showed that about 5j. of Scheele's hydrocyanic acid had been taken, and a medical witness stated that 7½ minims of it (or the equivalent) had been known to cause death. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. Dale committed suicide, and that at the time he was not quite responsible for his actions.

Liverpool

'Flu remedies have been in good demand. Chemists also report that the number of prescriptions they have been asked to make up have been larger than usual. Other business is reported to have been rather slow.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association, many of whose members are personal friends of Mr. Finnemore, sent the following telegram to him at the moment of his embarkation for Australia: "The Liverpool Chemists' Association, recognising the splendid work you have been doing in pharmacy for many years, cannot allow you to leave England without cordially wishing you a pleasant voyage and the best of good luck in your future home across the sea."

Manchester

Mr. E. C. White is opening a drug store at 127 Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill.

Manchester College of Pharmacy Football Club held a dance, in the Women's Union, Lime Grove, on January 12. About eighty students and friends spent a very enjoyable evening. The prizes for the spot waltz were given by Miss Yorke and Miss Cooke. Mr. Bryan officiated as M.C.

Sheffield

Mr. C. H. Bradwell, chemist and druggist, Shoreham Street, is opening a pharmacy at 147 Broomhall Street.

At the official luncheon given at the recent Cardiganshire Assizes Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., Ph.C., who is High Sheriff of the county and the Sheffield public analyst, was cordially congratulated on his restoration to health.

Mr. C. W. Hobson, Vice-President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, presided over a recent meeting of students at the Central Commercial College, when Mr. H. B. Hammond (ex-President) gave a lecture on spirit of nitrous ether.

Miscellaneous

BURGLARY.—The premises of Mr. J. B. Braid, chemist and druggist, Exmouth, were broken into during the night of January 15-16. The intruder ransacked some showcases and took goods valued at £40.

STAFF FESTIVITY.—Mr. A. A. Godkin, chemist and druggist, Tunbridge Wells, entertained his staff to a dinner and social evening on January 12. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded Mr. and Mrs. Godkin for their hospitality.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—The British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Ltd., have issued a comprehensive circular dealing with this important and complicated Act. The circular has been compiled after careful and exhaustive inquiry, and may be accepted as trustworthy.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—An appeal has been issued for the sum of £100,000, to be raised in the City, for the endowment of five chairs in connection with the centenary of the college. One is to be a chair of pharmacology. The appeal states that Great Britain is falling behind Germany and the United States in "this branch of industry," with the result that foreign "drugs" are flooding British markets.

MORPHINE IN FIRST AID.—On January 14 an Army lieutenant dived under an electric train at Holborn Station, London, W.C. Sir Michael Bruce, Bt., who was in the train, rendered first aid by going for a chemist and inducing him to bring morphine. In the "Daily Mail" of January 15 Sir Michael gave the following account: "I . . . went to a chemist's in Holborn and got some morphia and, not being a doctor, got one of the chemists to come back with me. When we arrived back the surgeon had come, and was just saying, 'The only thing is morphia.' . . . We crawled under the carriage again and had to lie on our backs in a pool of oil, and the doctor administered the morphia while I assisted him."

IN THE COURTS.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on January 12, Frederick Gillett, oilman, was fined 40s., with costs, for having sold at 222 Southwark

Bridge Road crushed linseed found to be deficient in "fat" to the extent of 50 per cent.—At St. Helens, recently, Dr. T. T. Best, F.I.C., Atlas Chemical Works, was fined £6 7s. for having employed, with insufficient precautions, a young person in the manufacture of lead carbonate.—At Thirsk Police Court, recently, John Hill, of no fixed abode, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for breaking a plate-glass window, value £10, the property of Mr. Henry Ayre, chemist and druggist, Market Place.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on January 13, Albert J. T. Musgrave (27), lift attendant, pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of stealing goods to the value of £2 1s., belonging to his employers, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, N.1. A detective stated that the accused had been stealing for the past five or six months. The divisional surgeon had attended at various homes where children had been seriously affected by being given drugs stolen in that way. A remand was ordered.

Irish News

Brevities

A new business has been opened at Ballinagh, co. Cavan, under the style of Lynch's Medical Hall.

The Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., has just received anonymously £100 as restitution money.

The clerk reported, at a recent meeting of the Newry Guardians, that the Ministry of Home Affairs had sanctioned the payment of a sum not exceeding £15 in procuring a supply of antitoxin for scarlet fever patients.

The Irish Free State Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. P. MacGilligan, intends to introduce a Bill in the Dublin Parliament drastically amending the present Bankruptcy Acts. The Bill will probably be tabled before March.

The Minister for Local Government has sanctioned the appointment of a compounder of medicine for the Carlow dispensary, at a salary of £40 a year. These appointments are now being made by the Local Appointments Commission in Dublin under the recent Act.

In the Ballymena Licensing Court, on January 14, Edward Mills, Broughshane, was fined £4 for making a false statement to Mr. J. Dougherty, R.D., to obtain methylated spirit, and for having been drunk. Thomas Moorhead, Broughshane, was charged with drinking methylated spirit and making false statements to Mr. J. A. Donaghy, Ph.C., and Mr. Dick, Ph.C., to obtain methylated spirit. A fine of £5 was imposed.

At Belturbet, co. Cavan, on January 13, before District Justice Hannan, Mrs. Elizabeth C. McNaughten and her daughter, Maevie, were charged with setting fire to their pharmacy at the Diamond, Belturbet, with intent to defraud. Superintendent Connolly, Civic Guard, deposed to visiting the house, a three-story one, and shop, where Mrs. McNaughten carried on a chemist's business. On the second story he found rags and sawdust saturated with some chemicals, also a bottle filled with a reddish-coloured chemical. He had since tested the contents of the bottle, and found that it was highly inflammable, as were also the rags and sawdust; on the floor was a cushion, partly burned, and smelling of the same chemical. Witness was present when Guard McKenna found a hole in one of the rooms, from which he saw him extracting saturated fibrous material. Mixed with the fibre were pieces of resin, and on top of the substance were used matches. The District justice remanded the defendants on bail of £400 each and four sureties of £300 each until January 21.

AMONG interesting articles in the current issue of "Progress," the magazine of Lever Bros., Ltd., is one entitled "Ninety Years of Hudson's Soap." This business was founded by the late Mr. R. S. Hudson, who at the time was a retail chemist in West Bromwich. Photographs and notes are given of the winners of Leverhulme pharmaceutical scholarships in 1926, and in the obituaries reference is made to the late Mr. A. R. Keith.

Scottish News

Brevities

The cup and badges which have been offered for competition among the members of Bannockburn ambulance class are being exhibited in the window of Mr. D. R. Morrison, chemist and druggist, Main Street.

While taking photographs on the beach at Yesnabie, Sandwick, Orkney, on January 16, Mr. J. R. Mowat, chemist and druggist, Stromness, and Bailie T. R. Mowat, his brother, were caught by a wave and drowned. They are survived by their mother, whose other two sons were killed in the European war.

Several chemists were summoned, in Dumbarton Sheriff Court, in December last, by the Pharmaceutical Society, the offences charged against them being that they had allowed unqualified assistants to sell poison or otherwise infringed the Pharmacy Acts. Objections to the competency of the complaints were taken, and on January 12 Sheriff Menzies issued his considered decision and dismissed the nine complaints. The principal objection was that the complaints were at the instance of Mr. H. N. Linstead, registrar, the Sheriff holding that the said complainant was clearly not entitled to bring criminal charges against anyone in his own name alone, his power to prosecute being limited to bringing charges in the name of and with the authority of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association are holding their annual Burns dinner on February 2 in the North British Station Hotel.

The first of a series of public lectures, held under the auspices of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, was given on January 14 in the botanic lecture hall. Professor Wright Smith presided, and the lecturer, Mr. J. R. Matthews, chose as his subject, "Past and Present: A Study of the British Flora."

Glasgow

The students' effort in aid of the infirmaries in Glasgow, which culminated on January 15, resulted in a total of £14,300.

The Glasgow Pharmacy Club held a whist drive at 165 Hill Street on January 11, when the prize-winners were:—*Ladies*—(1) Mrs. J. Climie, (2) Mrs. Kerr; *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. A. Lennox, (2) Mr. R. Buist. Mrs. Abbott presented the prizes, and Mr. Crombie acted as M.C. After tea an excellent programme of songs and readings was rendered by Miss E. Lyle, Miss Gilbert, and Mr. Robert Dickson, with Miss Lyle as accompanist.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

The Union

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SITTING AT PRETORIA.—On November 16 the National Health Insurance Commission heard evidence from the members of the executive of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa. This body represents the whole of the chemists and druggists in the Union, and in order to facilitate the work of the Commission, the evidence was given in one place only. It was submitted that the scheme should be a compulsory one, and should only apply (as far as the supply of medicines is concerned) to persons whose incomes lie between £300 and £400 per annum. Only qualified and registered chemists or corporate bodies permitted by law to practise pharmacy should be allowed to contract for the dispensing and supplying of medicines and appliances to insured persons. Where a limited company contracts to carry out this work the contract should be signed by the qualified managing director of such company in his personal capacity. Special provision should be made for the carrying out of dispensing services by medical practitioners in rural districts, outside a

radius of five miles from a chemist's business, with this additional proviso, that if after the commencement of this Act a chemist's shop should be opened in any area where one did not previously exist then the medical practitioner who previously did the dispensing must, within three months from the establishment of such new business, cease to do this work. . . . The scheme approved by the chemists is that of a panel system so that the patient may have the choice of any chemist who has signified his intention of doing the work. . . . Contracts with chemists should be on a tariff system, and not on a flat rate basis. This ensures the patient being supplied only with first-class drugs, and at the same time prevents the chemist being exploited. . . . The administration of any scheme of National Health Insurance should be by the Government, assisted by consultative committees in specified areas, on which chemists should be directly and adequately represented. This would ensure fair treatment for the chemists, as well as giving the Government the benefit of expert opinion. The above views are among those put before the Commission simply as a suggestion of the lines along which the chemists and druggists of South Africa are prepared to work. They are based in the main on the practice in Great Britain and Australia. As, however, there are many features of these schemes which could not apply to South Africa, chemists are not prepared to bind themselves to support any scheme unless they are consulted at the time such plan is drawn up, so that the details can be considered by members before the scheme becomes law.

Natal

NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE FOR DURBAN.—Lennon, Ltd., are building a new wholesale warehouse in Aliwal Street, Durban, and expect to enter into occupation in April or May next. The retail department will then move into the premises recently owned by Stranack & Williams, chemists, West Street, Durban, after improvements and additions have been made to the building. Stranack & Williams were bought out by Lennons in December 1925, and the latter firm has also recently bought out the businesses of A. A. Bones & Co., Pretoria, and the Central Pharmacy, Bloemfontein.

Northern Rhodesia

CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.—A recently issued Ordinance (No. 17 of 1926), entitled the "Opium and Habit-forming Drugs Regulation Ordinance, 1926," provides for the control of the production, manufacture, import and export, sale, etc., of drugs such as raw medicinal and prepared opium, opium, morphine, diamorphine (heroin), coca leaf, crude cocaine, ecgonine, Indian hemp, etc. Duly registered medical practitioners, dentists, licensed chemists, druggists or duly qualified veterinary surgeons may obtain under permit stated quantities of such drugs for their legitimate requirements, and the Ordinance prescribes the procedure to be followed for ensuring the necessary control in such cases.

Orange Free State

BUSINESS in the Orange Free State is on the quiet side. The country is suffering from drought, and although signs of rain are hopeful, day after day passes without any. Good rains would, however, give a brighter outlook and materially improve business. On the other hand, the Cape Province has had as much rain as it requires.

Transvaal

CHEMISTS in the Transvaal are now busy decorating their windows for the Christmas trade, and are looking forward with confidence to a good December month.

THE CHEMIST'S APPEAL against the Live Stock Remedies regulations was dismissed. Chemists must now comply with the rules by registering their formulas and printing them on their labels and containers.

MR. M. CASSELL, secretary of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa, has tendered his resignation. He has served well in this capacity, and it will be very difficult to find as efficient a secretary to carry on the good work.

Legal Reports

Licensing Hours Cases.—At Merthyr Tydfil Police Court, recently, the magistrates heard a series of summonses against chemists and chemists' assistants for supplying intoxicants for consumption off the premises during prohibited hours. The cases were: (1) Mr. Ifor Llewelyn Richards, Treharris, and Mr. J. Harris, assistant, for aiding and abetting. It was stated that Detective-Sergeant Hunter, waiting outside, sent into the shop Detective Wilson, who bought at 5.20 p.m. on December 23 last a bottle of wine for 7s. Mr. Richards was not present. (2) Mr. Garfield Octavius Jones, Treharris, and Mr. H. Nicholas, assistant. In this case the assistant sold a bottle of whisky at 5.25 p.m. Mr. Jones had just gone out of the shop when the purchase was made. (3) Mr. J. Arnott, Treharris; Miss K. Arnott, for aiding and abetting. Mr. Arnott was not present when the purchase of a bottle of port wine was made at 5.30 p.m. (4) Mr. David W. Evans, Dowlais. A bottle of British wine was bought at 4.25 p.m. (5) Mr. John Roberts, Pen-y-darren. The defendant's son sold a bottle of port wine at 4.45 p.m. Each proprietor was fined £5, and each assistant was bound over.

London Agent Summoned.—At Guildhall Police Court, London, on January 13, William Reynolds Smith, Kingsley House, Harp Lane, E.C., attended on a summons to answer charges of forging an endorsement to a cheque, forging orders for the delivery of goods and fraudulently converting to his own use and benefit several sums of money which he had received on behalf of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, manufacturing chemists, Radebeul-Dresden. Mr. John C. Maude appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant conducted his own case. In September 1925, it was stated, Mr. Smith was appointed agent in this country by the German company prosecuting, to sell the Broton metal caps made by them. He was paid by commission only—10 per cent. commission on the minimum price. He was, however, at liberty to increase his commission to 50 per cent. if he could get the extra amount from customers. Nothing was allowed for running expenses, and he had no financial backing. In September 1926 the company received a letter from the defendant, in which he stated he had been compelled to borrow £500 from the cash in hand towards the running expenses of the agency. He put the whole position frankly before his employers, and they allowed him to "carry on." Subsequently, however, continued counsel, the defendant had carried on a system of "ingenious frauds" by the manipulation of delivery orders. His indebtedness at last amounted to £1,186. In order to obtain possession of one item of £5 15s., the accused had improperly endorsed a cheque for that amount. When questioned as to this, Mr. Smith admitted "without prejudice" that he had used this cheque, but asserted that the company would get all their money back eventually. Mr. Alderman Jacobs: His admission that he owes money is no confession of having committed a criminal offence; and I must point out that the endorsement of a cheque is not necessarily a forgery, otherwise there would be hundreds of thousands of people charged in the City every day. Mr. Maude: We say the defendant did it with intent to defraud. The defendant objected to the description of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden as his (Smith's) employers. The alderman said that the relations between the parties would have to be strictly proved. Counsel replied that he should rely, as to that, chiefly upon correspondence containing admissions by defendant. He did not propose to call witnesses from Germany. Mr. Henry Charles Braun, manager to H. W. Braun, principal agent in London for the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, stated that he saw the defendant in September 1926 in regard to the trouble between him and the German company. With reference to a sum of £118 which he had not remitted, Smith stated he had used the money for office expenses, etc., adding: "From a moral point of view I don't care twopence; that £118 is certainly due to von Heyden, but I consider it a civil liability, and I don't think von Heyden could have me up in a criminal court." Witness next asked him about a sum of £550 which it was alleged had been collected from customers and not handed over.

This the defendant said he had used to pay a loan which had unexpectedly been called in. Witness said that discussions followed with a view of evolving some plan by which the money owing to prosecutors could be repaid. On December 15 Smith called and asked him to withdraw the summonses. "I have acted towards you," he went on, "in a blackguardly manner, and told you a good many lies; but I could not help it, as I had got into such a mess that I really did not know what to do." On the hearing being adjourned, the defendant, not being prepared with sureties, was detained in custody. "My defence is all prepared," he remarked, "for the proper time. Meanwhile I am making no effort to find sureties."

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

JAMES WALKER (TYNE DOCK), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at Tyne Dock, Durham, as "James Walker," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dispensers, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. The directors are: J. Walker and N. H. Walton. R.O.: 51 Hudson Street, Tyne Dock, Durham.

WAX FIGURE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,300. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. W. J. Smeed and E. B. Tatnell, and to carry on the business of wax figure manufacturers, modellers in wax, plaster of paris, and other materials, sculptors', chemists', drapers' and hairdressers' sundriesmen, etc. The directors are: E. W. J. Smeed, E. B. Tatnell, J. M. Smeed, and G. S. Booth. R.O.: 45 Cleveland Street, London, W.1.

SOLVENT PRODUCTS, LTD.—Capital £200,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers, refiners, importers and exporters of and dealers in alcohol of all descriptions, fusel oil, carbon dioxide, yeast, ether, methylated spirit and all by-products thereof, and any similar substances or substitutes or any substance from which alcohol or any such substance or substitute can be obtained or any solvent or substance of which alcohol or substitute forms any ingredient, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc., to adopt four agreements (1) with the Constructive Finance and Investment Co., Ltd.; (2) with H. D. Lorimer; (3) with C. G. G. Hayman; and (4) with H. D. Lorimer, D. H. O. Edmunds, and C. G. G. Hayman. Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

THAMES CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—At a meeting held at Watford on January 5 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. A. S. P. Coffin, Rickmansworth Road, Watford, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on January 26.

ILFORD, LTD.—The directors have decided to call a meeting of shareholders to authorise an increase of the capital to £640,000 by the creation of 140,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each, ranking for dividend, and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares. It is further proposed to capitalise £62,000 of the reserve fund, and to distribute as a bonus one new ordinary share of £1 in respect of every five ordinary shares held.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—The directors announce that allotment letters have been posted in respect of transfers "in order" received at the registered offices of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Nobel Industries, Ltd., the United Alkali Co., Ltd., and British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., up to December 31. Further batches of allotment letters will be posted at approximately weekly intervals. The acceptances to date of the offer to exchange shares have been entirely satisfactory, shareholders representing over 80 per cent. of the ordinary shares in each company having agreed, and the acceptances from the other classes of shareholders being equally satisfactory.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Parliamentary Fund Meetings in London, January 18 and 19

WITH the object of promoting the raising of a fund to secure the representation of pharmacists in Parliament at the earliest opportunity, two meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society were held in the examination hall at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on the evening of January 18 and the afternoon of January 19. At the first meeting Mr. A. R. Melhuish (member of the Council) presided over a small attendance, and was supported on the platform by Mr. Thomas Hardy (member of the Council) and Messrs. F. J. Smith (President) and J. A. Kenningham (organising secretary) of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

The CHAIRMAN, having welcomed the P.A.T.A. representatives, explained that he was presiding in the place of the President of the Society, who had been detained at Bournemouth. Although the meeting was not a very big one, he (the chairman) hoped there would be a very free and frank discussion of the position of pharmacy as it was to-day. He had been told that the position should not be characterised as a crisis. But while that might be so, there could be no doubt, in his opinion, that it was indeed a serious one. Indeed, in his view, it was perhaps one of the most serious moments in the long life of the Society. But it also carried with it a great opportunity of which, he thought, they should take full advantage. There could be little doubt that a consolidated Pharmacy Bill would appear on the floor of the House of Commons in the near future, and it would be a serious thing for pharmacy if they had no member there to mould it from the point of view of personal knowledge and experience. It was essential that they should have a representative in the House who could deal with the subject on the spur of the moment, and therein lay the difference between putting up some member who was not a pharmacist and one who had knowledge and experience of pharmacy. Sometimes points arose in the House of Commons which demanded instant explanation, and it was incumbent on pharmacists to see that at such times they had a pharmaceutical representative there. (Applause.)

REASONS FOR URGENCY

Mr. HARDY said that the first question pharmacists should ask themselves was whether it was desirable that they should have direct Parliamentary representation, and, if so, why. They must also ask themselves why it was that there appeared so much urgency for such representation. Why were the Council so exercised at the moment regarding the necessity of having in the House of Commons someone who was able to speak with authority, with a great knowledge of pharmaceutical politics and also a realisation of the necessity of seeing that justice was done to pharmacy and to the general public? The setting up of the Departmental Committee which was now sitting so frequently was not the only reason for the proposal to secure direct representation in the House of Commons for pharmacy. There had long been a demand from the Society's members throughout the country for such representation, as it was felt that the time had arrived when it was most desirable that they should have in the House someone who had technical and expert knowledge, so that when matters of interest to pharmacy and pharmacists were brought up, their interests would be looked after.

It was most significant that the best work for pharmacy had been done when pharmacists had been represented in the House of Commons. If they went back to the early days before the Society was formed, they would find that there was a great agitation. Oppression was as rampant at that time as it was to-day. Those opposed to pharmacists were making themselves felt against the interests of chemists and druggists; and Jacob Bell, with others in the City of London, called a meeting at which the inauguration of the Society took place. Later on came the demand for the Charter, in which appeared the significant words, "for the protection of those who carry on the business of chemists and drug-

gists." That, too, was one of the reasons why the Society was taking an active stand in the present situation. They had all had experience, and particularly those of them who were in the retail trade, of the hardships and perplexities which the various Acts of Parliament had caused them. Bills had been presented in Parliament and Acts placed on the Statute Book in skeleton form, and then there had been Regulations by Government departments with large and well-defined powers, based, not on the actual texts of the measures, but on an artificial interpretation of them. There was the case under the Dangerous Drugs Acts regarding the storing and keeping of poisons. It was most significant that the interpretation placed upon that particular part was that, while there were three methods provided, pharmacists could only keep open shop properly if they adopted one of those methods. Could they imagine that such a thing would have taken place if the permanent official had known that they had in the House of Commons a man cognisant of the Acts and their interpretation, and who could have brought the matter up in the House of Commons immediately? Then there were the heavy penalties laid down for pharmacists under the Regulations. The penalty of £1,000 and ten years' imprisonment, or both, on indictment was preposterous. Even Sir William Willcox had publicly declared that he himself never thought anything such as that would have been prescribed under the Regulations. It was quite true that there was a provision of a penalty not exceeding £50 for a technical breach, but the higher penalties were also provided. The Departmental Committee was a most important one. Pharmacists had three representatives on it—Mr. Neathercoat, Mr. Young and Mr. Gamble—but there were also representatives of the various departments, such as the Home Office, the Privy Council and the General Medical Council, and these men were vitally interested, particularly those who represented Government departments.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S ADMINISTRATION

It appeared to him, and to many of his colleagues on the Council, that it was the desire of the representatives or heads of the Government departments that they should take from the Council of the Society the administration of the Poisons Acts of the country. He would say that they were justified in that attitude if they could show that the administration of the Acts by the Council during the past sixty years had not been properly carried out. But this was not the case, for the Council had performed its duties courageously and without favour at great expense to the Society. Not one penny of the cost had fallen upon the national exchequer. With the knowledge that the Council had gained during that period, and the education of its officers, together with the records and information obtained regarding illegalities, no Government department had the right to come forward and take away the powers which the Society had carried out so long and so fearlessly, unless it could be shown that they could be better performed and at less expense to the community. One of the things that would happen if the Society's administrative powers were taken away was that there would be a new horde of officials, greater expense, and more visitations as irritating as those made under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. There would be more clerical work for pharmacists, and higher taxation for the country because of the increased number of officials.

SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES'S HELP

As an instance of the advantages of having someone in the House of Commons with a knowledge of pharmacy, Mr. Hardy recalled with satisfaction the work accomplished by Sir William Glyn-Jones when the National Insurance Bill was introduced. There was no provision in that measure for dispensing to be carried out by pharmacists, and it was only by Sir William Glyn-Jones's advocacy that the concession was obtained. This was

not done without great sacrifice on the part of Sir William Glyn-Jones, who obtained a great principle and secured the statutory right of pharmacists to dispense for one-third of the population. Sir William was a member of the party that was then in power, and it was a difficult thing for him to take exception to any part of an important Bill. "Many of us have not agreed with him on some points," continued Mr. Hardy. "We have opposed him on some matters, but we must admit he allowed his political interests to take second place to pharmacy, and we owe him a debt of gratitude, as do the insured people of the country, for the way in which he safeguarded their interests by obtaining the dispensing under the Act for pharmacists." (Applause.)

This was a great instance of the advantages of pharmacists having men who, by their training, education and qualifications, could adequately represent them in Parliament, and a proof that they were the soundest guarantee for the safety of the service and the public. Their knowledge, skill and experience were something which could not be cast lightly aside, and this must be demonstrated by whoever went to the House of Commons. Whoever went there—and it might be either a man or a woman representative—would have a great work of education to do, for he (the speaker) knew of no place where there was greater ignorance prevailing on matters pharmaceutical than in the House of Commons. Pharmacists appeared to be fair game for all Government departments; but if they sent to Parliament a man with power and ability, and one who was fearless and determined, whatever came or went, that pharmacy should take its proper place in the interests of the country, and that the interests of the public should be safeguarded, they would be justified. The Council had already had an offer from one who had had experience in political life in Mr. Neathercoat, who had expressed himself as willing to give his time, energies and abilities if they considered he was the man who should go forward on their behalf. They were indebted to him for that offer. In conclusion, Mr. Hardy pleaded for the support of the campaign by the pharmaceutical Press, which had rendered such useful service in the past. £10,000 was required in the first instance, but further money would be needed later on.

Mr. SMITH expressed the satisfaction of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association with the fact that the Society had seen fit to approach them and ask them to identify themselves with the desirable object of securing the representation of pharmacy in Parliament. There were times, of course, when the interests of wholesalers and manufacturers were not quite identical with those of the retail pharmacist; but on the general question in this case it could not be disputed that their interests were one. The P.A.T.A. were very anxious that in the event of the question of price maintenance being brought forward in the House of Commons there should be someone there who could put the point of view of those engaged in the trade. If he had spoken many years ago within the walls of the Pharmaceutical Society on proprietary articles he would probably have caused a good deal of dissension; but they all knew that attitude had been swept away. He had in his possession the draft of a letter which was being sent to members of the P.A.T.A., who were confining their efforts to the raising of subscriptions from manufacturers and wholesalers. He hoped the result would be that those to whom the appeal was being made would add materially to the amount which the Society were trying to raise. (Applause.)

Mr. SCHOLLAR said he was pleased to hear what Mr. Smith had to say, because it meant that the amount the Society desired to raise would probably be largely exceeded. There seemed, indeed, a reasonable possibility of securing two members of Parliament.

Miss GILLIATT said she was wondering what they were going to do with the £10,000. What was it for, and how was it going to be spent? The chairman had said that Mr. Neathercoat was a prospective candidate. She wondered whether that was settled or not. Then she was also wondering if the issue which had been stated that night was the point which made the matter of importance at the moment. Would not the Depart-

mental Committee have made a report which would probably have been acted upon before the present Parliament ceased to be? Were they thinking of a general election, which might not take place for two years, or were they banking on a by-election? Would it not be wise to look to another party for a successful issue? She was also wondering what had become of the old Parliamentary Fund. The present effort was apparently to raise something new to be directed in a different manner from the former fund. It would be interesting to know what the intentions of the Committee were. Would the Committee be representative of all pharmaceutical interests, and would the donations of the fund be public property as far as pharmacists were concerned, or would it be administered *sub rosa*, like some party funds? It seemed to her that there was another way of dealing with this matter. Perhaps pharmacists need not rely on the services of a pharmacist in the House of Commons. There might be some member who could be subsidised by pharmacists in the interests of pharmacy, and who would be their spokesman in the House. (Cries of "No, no!") Probably that was not the ideal, but it seemed to her to be possible. To get a pharmacist into the House of Commons, unless he had a safe seat, appeared to her to be a difficult matter; but she was only suggesting these points for discussion. But the most important thing was to give them an idea how the £10,000 was to be spent.

Mr. AMOS JONES supported Miss Gilliatt. He had no doubt they were all agreed as to the advisability of having a representative in Parliament, and that Mr. Neathercoat would make an excellent representative. It had been pointed out by one speaker that that meeting was a very small one, and the platform was not very well filled. He missed the faces of several of his friends whom he had expected to see there. He, too, would like to know what they were going to do with the £10,000 when they had got it. He believed that it was a very small sum where the manufacturing interests were concerned. These matters should be explained for the information of the people who had not attended that meeting.

Mrs. FREKE expressed her agreement with the objects of the campaign, and suggested that members should contribute at least a guinea each. Judging from the promises made by London branches, it looked as if there would be no trouble in raising the £10,000 asked for. From the retailers' point of view she looked at the effort as an insurance.

The CHAIRMAN said they knew perfectly well that they would not get a contribution from every member, and on that account he had put the figure at 10s.

Miss EDMOND said she was rather a pessimist, and she would like to know, in the event of a candidate being unsuccessful, what were the objections to subsidising some member who could represent their interests. One of the great objections some pharmacists would raise would be that of party. It seemed to her that while they were able to choose from an elected Parliament, it might not be so easy to get a candidate elected.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to the last point, said that the Society had already done that some time ago, but they regarded it as a sort of second string or second best. That method did not give pharmacists a man with absolute knowledge of pharmacy who could meet a question that arose suddenly. They did not intend to confine their attentions to any one party. It was desirable that there should be a man on the Government side, and also one on the Opposition. Indeed, it was desirable that they should have a pharmaceutical section in the House just as medical men had a medical section.

Mr. LINSTED (secretary of the Society) appealed for subscriptions to be given at once, and mentioned that one man who had been a life member for many years had subscribed £10 towards the fund, that being the amount he would have paid if he had continued to subscribe in the ordinary way.

Mr. HARDY, replying to questions, said he believed in a proper distribution of responsibility, and therefore he hoped they would receive something from every pharmacist in the country. He would rather see that than that they should depend upon any one organisation or body. He had no doubt the P.A.T.A. would contribute hand-

somely, but he hoped every pharmacist would also contribute. With regard to Miss Gilliat's questions, he hoped it was clearly understood that there was no intention of spending £10,000 on one particular candidate. The amount was necessary in order to set up a Parliamentary Fund Committee on the lines laid down by the Leicester Conference; and whatever it might be it would be in the hands of that committee, who would deal with it as the political parties dealt with their funds. There would be no publicity as to the amount of money a particular candidate received, whether the party concerned were Conservative, Liberal or Labour, and it was not intended to confine candidates to any one party. But if candidates were brought forward who had a reasonable chance of success, the committee would deal with them. But it must be understood that in all parties there was no disclosure as to how disbursements were made. Any other course would be impolitic, and he hoped those who contributed would have full confidence in the Parliamentary Fund Committee which would be set up. He hoped they would all realise that secrecy in the distribution of the fund was necessary. With regard to the Departmental Committee, it was quite true that a report might be presented, and there might be two, a majority report and a minority report, and it was quite possible that the Government of the day might propose legislation; but some time must elapse before it could go through, and they would have to take some steps such as had been suggested by Miss Gilliat and Miss Edmond to see that someone in the House of Commons was made cognisant of the needs of the Society. The amount of the Fund had been fixed with due regard to the necessity of nursing a constituency, for it was possible to throw money away when another £100 or £200 would almost assure a candidate's return. With regard to what Mr. Jones had said about the platform, although the Retail Pharmacists' Union was not represented, he and Mr. Melhuish were both members of the Executive. The reason that body was not represented was that there had not been a meeting of the Executive recently, but there would be a meeting shortly, at which a policy would be decided upon. He could assure those present, however, that the Union was in full sympathy with the campaign and would give their support in practical form.

Miss GILLIAT said she had a great objection to secret funds. She would like to know if it was intended to do anything in the matter of by-elections, and if the chairman or speakers could say anything about the present Parliamentary Fund.

Mr. HARDY replied that he believed it was the Council's intention to publish in the "Journal" the names of contributors, but not the amounts. That course had been decided upon as the result of representations made to them. With respect to the contributions of various organisations, there were 8,000 persons in pharmacy who were members of the R.P.U., and it was possible that 7,900 of them were also members of the Society. When they sent their contributions, therefore, these would not be dealt with as sent to the Society or the Union, but simply as received by headquarters. With reference to the present Parliamentary Fund, it was not in the possession of the Council, but in the hands of trustees. There was a sum of money there, but he did not know what amount, and he was responsible at the Leicester Conference for a resolution that the Council explore the possibility of the fund being transferred to the new fund. He believed that the trustees had been asked by resolution of the Council whether it was possible to transfer the fund.

Miss GILLIAT asked whether it was intended to pay a lump sum to a party for a safe seat. She was wondering whether the £10,000 would go as a contribution to the party funds of any particular party.

Mr. HARDY stated that there was no intention of contributing to party funds as such.

Mr. KENNINGHAM proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers. He said he could not understand how it was that pharmacy had for so long been unrepresented in Parliament. They should make an effort to secure the return of one, two or even three candidates at the earliest possible moment. Some of them must know how difficult it would be for anyone who was not a

pharmacist to deal with pharmaceutical questions that cropped up in the House of Commons at a moment's notice. He felt sure there would be a good response to the appeal to the wholesalers and manufacturers.

Wednesday's Meeting

Mr. Melhuish presided on January 19 over a gathering of modest proportions. Supporting him on the platform were Mrs. Freke, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, and Mr. F. J. Smith (President, P.A.T.A.); and the audience included Mr. J. T. Walters (President of the North London Pharmaceutical Association), Mr. J. P. Gilmour, and Mr. H. E. Chapman.

The CHAIRMAN, in a brief opening speech, apologised on behalf of the President and the London members of the Council who were absent. Within living memory, continued the chairman, there had been no more serious time than the present. It would seem that Government departments felt they had not that grasp upon pharmaceutical administration that they wanted. He himself was not sure that any further grasp, interference or regulation was necessary. But if anything of the kind was to come, then it was better for pharmacists to make preparations now to deal with any suggestions than to wait till a Bill appeared in the House of Commons. He ventured to suggest that any profession in this country had the right to claim to rule and regulate its own affairs according to its own ideas, subject to public needs and public policy. He had always held the view that no narrow and selfish policy was going to prevail. He regarded a new Pharmacy Act as inevitable. Pharmacists had now a great opportunity to define the business of a chemist and druggist, which business should be more closely kept in the hands of pharmacists themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. HARDY declared that the legislation affecting pharmacists in recent years had been irritating and vexatious, and because of the outcry throughout the country the Council had decided to take steps to counteract anything of a similar nature. It was not correct to say that the setting up of the Departmental Committee with the prospect of legislation to follow was the actual cause of the Council's present activities. It was the added cause, and the prospect of legislation being brought in during the period of office of the present Government was perhaps one of the reasons why they were being so active. The Dangerous Drugs Acts had intensified the responsibilities of the acting pharmacist. They were framed so as to reduce to a minimum or eliminate altogether the drug addict. But the Regulations which had been framed had been drawn up by Government departments, and it was an iniquity that they should have been framed without consultation with the Council or the Society. It was a disgrace that neither authority was consulted before the Regulations were made operative; and the General Medical Council of the British Medical Association ought also to have been consulted. It was quite true that drafts were forwarded to the Council late in the day, but in spite of the protests of the Society the Regulations were framed as in draft. Government departments had acted as legislators instead of administrators.

As an instance of what he termed arbitrary official interpretation of an Act of Parliament, Mr. Hardy recalled the visit of a certain permanent official to one of the branches of the Society before whose members he delivered an address. Could they imagine for one moment that if pharmacists had had a qualified representative in the House of Commons, such as Mr. Neathercoat, that he would have allowed such an official interpretation to pass without challenge? He (the speaker) could not. He believed there were certain things which had been treated as "dangerous" drugs which ought not to have been, and he had approached two Home Secretaries on the point. But they would not discuss the matter. They always fell back on cocaine or morphine salts, but other matters they were not prepared to discuss. Although he could not forecast the exact contents of any legislation, he thought they were justified in saying they feared something might be introduced that would be detrimental to the interests of pharmacists and make it more difficult for them to carry out their duties. The Council did not

agree that the pharmacist, because he was under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, must be suspect.

Mr. JENKIN said that if pharmacists wanted to keep their privileges they would have to subscribe their money and put their backs into the present campaign in their districts. By far the best insurance in which they could invest in order to maintain their privileges was to get a member or members into the House of Commons. They must get representatives there with practical experience of pharmacy. They would possibly do better to have more than one man, but the Society was putting its back into the work of getting one man with all the qualifications necessary to their representation in the House. It was by having a man, not only in the House itself, but also in committees, and one who could make it his business to go into the different Government departments, when questions arise, and argue them out with people who regarded themselves as more or less the servants of members, that their interests could best be safeguarded.

Mr. SMITH (P.A.T.A.) said the wholesaler was not altogether ignorant of the vexatious perplexities in connection with some of the Acts of Parliament to which Mr. Hardy had referred. There was no doubt that the presence of someone in Parliament with a thirst for information was a very salutary brake on Government departments. From the P.A.T.A. point of view he felt it was essential that there should be a pharmaceutical representative in the House of Commons. It was almost certain that the activities of the P.A.T.A. would be called into question, and they would be in a better position to combat any legislation in that regard if they had a representative in Parliament.

Mrs. FREKE asked those present to look at the matter from a non-political point of view. It did not matter to pharmacists what colour the ribbon a candidate had so long as he represented them.

Mr. WALTERS (President of the North London Pharmaceutical Association) supported the appeal, and asked that members should associate themselves with a branch rather than send their subscriptions direct to headquarters.

Mr. CANNON (Redbourn) said the Society should make it quite clear that they were going to take members into their confidence before opposing or initiating legislation. Much bitterness had been caused by the way in which members had been treated over the passing of the new by-laws.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Kenningham (P.A.T.A.) closed the meeting.

Examination Results

THE following are the results of the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations held in Edinburgh this month:—

	No.	PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC				CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING			
		Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole examination ..	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Entered for C. & D., and referred subject in Prelim. Sc. ..	9	1	—	1	7	2	3	—	2
Entered for Prelim. Sc. only	40	5	11	9	15	—	—	—	—
Referred subject in Prel. Sc. only ..	37	—	—	9	28	—	—	—	—
Entered for C. & D. only ..	32	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	16
Referred subject in C. & D.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13
	137	6	11	20	51	6	8	12	31

Referred in one subject: Botany, 2; chemistry, 17; physics, 1; pharmacognosy, 1; pharmacy, 8; pharmaceutical chemistry, 3; total, 32.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:—

Ballantyne, R. H., Falkirk	MacLeod, D., Edinburgh
Boon, Edith M., Wallsend-on-Tyne	MacLeod, Ruth, Inverness
Brigham, J. W., Shipley	Midgley, W., Leeds
Capper, E. A., Southport	Millar, J. G., Blackhall
Dawson, J. G., Sunderland	Morrison, J. W., Perth
Dick, J., Dunfermline	Murray, A., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Duguid, W. A., Kirkcaldy	Nicholson, R. F. C., Manchester
Fleetwood, F. E., Barrow-in-Furness	Phillips, R. J. G., Southport
Gilmour, A., Burntisland	Phillips, Helen M., Newmains
Haley, P. T., Southport	Proud, V. M., Southport
Inglis, Margaret J. S., Dundee	Rendall, D. K., Edinburgh
Kershaw, Ethel, Leeds	Somerville, J. C., Edinburgh
King, Alexandra R., Montrose	Stewart, I. M., Rothes
King, J., Aberdeen	Williams, H. M., Carnarvon
McDonald, R., Torphins	

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC AND CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:—

McLaughlin, J., Coatbridge
Watson, Annie I., Inverness

Branch Meetings

Huddersfield.—On January 6 a lecture on *Photography in Science, Art, and Industry* was given by Mr. A. T. Dawson to the Huddersfield Branch and Chemists' Association, at the Chamber of Trade rooms. Mr. C. W. Peach (chairman) presided. In the course of his lecture Mr. Dawson, speaking of the great advance of photographic knowledge and skill, pointed out that photographs can be obtained with a ten-millionth part of a second's exposure; that photographs can be taken through mist; that a microbe a twenty-five-thousandth of an inch long can be magnified two hundred million times in area, and that its photograph in ultra violet light will reveal a remarkable amount of that exquisite structure. By means of the spectrograph, the constituents of the London tap water can be identified from a single drop of water, though it contains only three-thousandths of a grain of solid matter, and with the same instrument minute traces of zinc have been found in the venom of the cobra, minute traces of nickel in fats, and traces of mercury in explosives. Photographs of silver bromide crystals of the actual process of development, at a magnification in 15,000 diameters, were shown. Photographs have been secured at the rate of 5,000 per second for scientific research. Professor Boys actually took photographs of rifle bullets in ten-millionth part of a second travelling 1,000 miles an hour. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides loaned from the Imperial Dry Plate Co. Research Laboratories.

Scarborough.—The annual meeting of the Scarborough Branch was held at the Belle Vue Hotel on January 4, when the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. H. M. Hirst; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. H. Turner; *Secretary*, Mr. S. G. D. Watson; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. M. Hirst; *Committee*, Messrs. J. W. Chapman, A. E. Beckett, W. R. Eyre, H. E. Hunt, T. L. Pollock, and Miss K. Wrightson.

THE CHELTENHAM CORPORATION has been presented with a plot of land by the United Chemists' Association, Ltd., for the purposes of a local improvement scheme.

A SERVICEABLE LIST.—We have received a copy of the price list of drugs, galenicals and proprietaries (8½ in. by 5½ in., pp. 96), sent out for the current year by Mr. A. S. Galloway, chemist and druggist, Blackpool, Manchester and Crewe. Well printed on good paper, with a judicious assortment of advertisements, it should be effective as a salesman wherever it goes.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on January 11, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick (President) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Mr. Denis J. Nugent (Vice-President), Dr. Michael Ryan (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. James A. Walsh, Sir Thomas W. Robinson, Messrs. Thomas J. Doyle, John J. Roche, Joseph Gorry, Ronald Campbell, James Fleming, James McCormack, Patrick Brooke Kelly, D. Warwick, J. J. R. Kerr, George Brown and P. D. Larkin.

REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA

THE PRESIDENT said that Mr. John Smith was in London representing the Society at a conference in connection with the Revision of the Pharmacopœia. He had had a talk with Mr. Smith on the previous Saturday as to the attitude he should take up, and they had agreed, subject to the approval of the Council, that Mr. Smith should support the case, outlined by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

THE PRESIDENT welcomed the new members of the Council, Mr. Roche, Mr. Larkin, and Sir Thomas Robinson, who had been co-opted at the previous meeting.

IRISH IN THE SOCIETY'S EXAMINATIONS

MR. KERR said that his resolution, proposing that the Irish language be an essential subject for the Preliminary examination, had been merely postponed to a larger meeting of the Council. He would like it to be brought up at the next meeting. It had not been adjourned *sine die*.

THE PRESIDENT: I quite agree. Any time that you give notice to Miss Grene it will be put on the agenda.

AUSTRALIA AND RECIPROCITY

THE REGISTRAR (Miss E. C. Grene) submitted a letter from Mr. Edward Mayhew, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, who wrote from Perth on November 22, 1926:—

For the last thirty years West Australia, by regulation, has admitted those holding the qualification of Ph.C., Ireland. Under inter-State reciprocity a difficulty has arisen inasmuch as certain States in Australia, notably New South Wales, awaiting Irish reciprocity, refuse to recognise your Free State. Cannot something be done in this matter, and thus avoid our being possibly compelled to amend our regulations?

THE PRESIDENT said they had received many similar letters. The question of reciprocity was outside the province of their Council owing to the Act of Parliament under which they worked. He supposed the only thing they could do was to reply in the same terms as those in which they had replied to similar previous communications, and to say that they hoped to remedy this defect in their new Bill.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: I should like to make that very clear. Inform them that the Bill is coming.

RESIGNATION OF NORTHERN MEMBERS

THE REGISTRAR submitted letters of resignation from the following members of the Society resident in the North of Ireland: Messrs. H. A. Johnston, Ph.C., 6 Main Street, Larne; M. Johnston, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Fintona; H. J. Cronhelm, Ph.C., 48 Belmont Road, Strandtown, Belfast; R. A. Jones, Ph.C., Warrenpoint, co. Down; A. Morris, Ph.C., 130 Ravenhill Road, Belfast; D. Moffatt, Ph.C., Rostrevor, co. Down; James Walker, Ph.C., Ballynahinch, co. Down; and T. Unsworth, R.D., Ballynahinch.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address: Mr. Thomas H. M. Watson, Ph.C., from 146 Hillman Street, Belfast, to c/o Lennon, Ltd., Salisbury,

Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. Wm. Popham Wheeler Allen, Ph.C., from CloughJordan to Dowling Pharmacy, Harbour Street, Edenderry.

£1,000 INVESTMENT

Recommendations of the House Committee which were adopted included one that £1,000 be taken from current account and invested in stock.

TERM EXAMINATIONS

The report of the Schools Committee recorded the following successes at the term examinations, December, 1926:—*Theoretical Chemistry*: M. F. Glynn (1), 82 per cent.; P. O'Higgins (2), 75 per cent. *Botany*: Geniveve D'Arcy (1), 80 per cent.; Elizabeth Murphy (2), 75 per cent. *Materia Medica*: Geniveve D'Arcy (1), 87 per cent.; Elizabeth Murphy (2), 77 per cent.

DEATH OF A MEMBER

THE REGISTRAR submitted a report of the death of Mr. John Simpson Robinson, Ph.C., Dublin.

CHEMISTS AND SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

MR. FLEMING referred to the difficulty of getting chemists to join the Society, and said it was up to the chemists of the cities and towns throughout the country to come into the Society without any pressing. He had written letters to chemists urging them to do so, but he had not got a member.

THE PRESIDENT said he had been more fortunate than Mr. Fleming. He had secured twenty new members. There were a number of selfish men who asked what they were going to get.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT emphasised the importance of the work the Society was doing in looking after the interests of the chemists, and mentioned that for the last three or four months there had been several prosecutions, and that many more were pending.

THE PRESIDENT: And every prosecution entails a lot of money.

MR. BROOKE KELLY said there were people who were always delighted to take the good things.

THE PRESIDENT said there were people in this world who would take anything they got for nothing. Every Licentiate in business should become a member and take a helpful interest in the Council's work for the uplifting of Irish pharmacy.

A MEMBER'S PROPOSALS

MR. BROOKE KELLY moved a resolution for the consideration of the following subjects: Reciprocity; representation; restriction of the number of pharmacies; definition of a drug; Sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 and Section 17 of the Amendment Act of 1890; additions to programme of studies and extra subjects for examination; establishment of a laboratory for research and analysis; and exclusive ownership of pharmacies. Mr. Brooke Kelly, referring to the question of reciprocity, said that pharmacists of other States might be recognised by their Society on passing the Final examination, being allowed entrance, apprenticeship, and lectures, the condition naturally being that the State whose pharmacists were recognised should recognise those of the Free State. As regards representation, the time had come when the Free State pharmacists should be represented in the Irish Parliament as the medical profession were. A fund had been opened to provide for a British representative in the British Parliament. On the question of the restriction of the number of pharmacies, he referred to the state of affairs which existed in many places, and the fight for existence which had to be made by licentiates of the Society, because the number of pharmacies had multiplied so rapidly that, although the profit on certain articles balanced the slender profit on others, they were faced with cutting methods and the immoral habit of under-value, substitution and adulteration. Hence the need for one chemist per 5,000 of the population, or whatever figure would be acceptable. Permits should be abolished, except under very exceptional circumstances, for the sale of agricultural poisons, such as sheep-dips, etc. As regards the definition of a drug, he suggested the following:—"A drug is any substance, chemical

(organic or inorganic, simple or compound), vegetable, animal or otherwise, which may be used medicinally, is packed in such a quantity as to form a single dose for administration, or is labelled as a remedy for symptoms arising out of illness and giving a dose or directions for use." He suggested that the coming Act should be described as "a law to regulate the sale of poisons, drugs, chemicals and the practice of pharmacy," and that it should be provided that "no one shall have power to keep for sale poisons, drugs, chemicals or compound medical or veterinary prescriptions except he shall have been licensed by the Pharmaceutical Society." He suggested that Section 30 of the Act of 1875 should be altered so as to read "it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, medicines or poisons, etc." He suggested that Section 31 should be deleted entirely. He would not touch on Section 32.

The PRESIDENT: These are your suggestions for the new Act of Parliament?

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: Yes. He suggested that the following addition should be made to Section 33:—"And likewise medical practitioners and surgeons shall not be allowed to practice pharmacy and chemistry or keep for sale drugs and chemicals." He suggested that in Section 34 it should be provided that a pharmaceutical chemist and no other should be legally entitled to hold office in any institution where drugs were dispensed, and that any institution where such a chemist was not employed should, after due notice, be fined. Nurses were at present compounding in hospitals and institutions. The question of additions to programme of studies and extra subjects for examination might be left to a Commission set up by their own professors and examiners. Glands, colloids, organic chemistry, bacteriology and physiological standardisation would cover the necessary additions. The establishment of a laboratory might be the means of drawing together the scientific institutions in the Free State, each one specialising in what it could do best, and not involving multiplication of educational establishments. For instance, a pharmaceutical department in the College of Science was badly wanted. Some types of research were now conducted there which could find an outlet pharmaceutically, and the necessary addition to widen the existing facilities would not be so expensive as the starting of a laboratory anew by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The PRESIDENT said that most of the matters that Mr. Brooke Kelly had touched upon were very much outside the province of the Council. It would take £2,000 a year to conduct a laboratory for research and analysis, in addition to the cost of fitting it up. Though the Society was able to get funds for prosecutions, they could not conceive such a project. The present was not an opportune time for financing a laboratory. If any wealthy chemist had money to put down for such an object, it would be good for the State and for the future of the chemists. All these things needed money.

Mr. NUGENT asked whether Mr. Brooke Kelly's idea was that the Council should send a report to the Legislation Subcommittee.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: Quite so.

The PRESIDENT said that under his definition of a drug Mr. Brooke Kelly would rope in all these small shops which he wished to abolish.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: They have something on similar lines in Continental countries.

The PRESIDENT: Many Continental pharmacists in these controlled pharmacies would be glad to come over here and get one of your free shops.

On the motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Gory, it was decided that Mr. Brooke Kelly's notice of motion should be referred to the Legislation Subcommittee for their consideration.

PROPOSED PHARMACY LEGISLATION

Mr. DOYLE proposed: "That the Legislation Subcommittee be instructed to get into touch with the Government at once regarding new Pharmacy Bill."

Mr. ROCHE seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McCORMACK said the feeling of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society was that there would be a

big bombshell if the Northern Act was adopted. It was a bad basis to go on.

Mr. FLEMING said he did not see why the Free State wanted to follow the Northern Act, which did not satisfy the Northerners themselves.

Mr. KERR said the North of Ireland Act had its defects. It was, however, the latest Act. The Government asked them to point out defects, and that was what the Legislation Subcommittee were trying to do. They were glad to hear Mr. Brooke Kelly's resolution, or any suggestions. They would consider them, and they would be a help to them.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

Mr. J. J. Connolly, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Westport, and Dr. J. E. O'Connor, Ph.C., Scariff, co. Clare, were elected to membership.

PROPOSED PUBLIC DINNER

The Vice-President said the President and himself had thought for some time that the time was now ripe for the giving of a dinner by the Society; and he proposed that the President, Sir Thomas Robinson, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Brooke Kelly, Mr. Smith, Mr. Larkin and himself form a committee for the purpose. They would report to the Council later on.

The PRESIDENT said fifty-one years during which the Society existed was a long time without holding a public dinner. It was time that they came into the limelight.

The proposal was adopted.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association Council Meeting

THE quarterly meeting of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held on January 13 at the Hotel Russell, London, the President, Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe, in the chair. A hearty welcome was given to two new members, Mr. Bohn (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), and Mr. J. E. French, Sittingbourne. It was also intimated that a cable had been received from Sir William Glyn-Jones, stating that the opening of the inquiry into the position of the Canadian P.A.T.A. made it necessary for him to remain in Canada, instead of, as he had hoped, attending the Council meeting in London.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—The report of the Executive Committee stated that consideration had been given to a request from the Pharmaceutical Society that the P.A.T.A. co-operate with the Society in raising a fund, the object of which would be to secure the representation of pharmacy in Parliament. The Executive Committee, realising the importance of there being in Parliament one or more members fully acquainted with conditions in pharmacy and the drug trade who would be prepared to speak and act on behalf of the Association when necessity arose, recommended the Council to give every support to the movement, on the understanding that the Association would have adequate representation on any committee, or committees, appointed to deal with distribution and allocation of the funds so collected. The Committee also recommended that when the Association is asked to appoint representatives to the Committee, the first representatives be the two secretaries of the P.A.T.A. The date of the annual meeting was fixed for April 7.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following were then elected as officers of the Association for 1927:—President, Mr. F. J. Smith; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Ridout, S. Watson and Alfred Higgs; Treasurer, Mr. A. T. Webb; Executive Committee, the President, Vice-Presidents, treasurer, Mr. Ratcliffe (retiring President), and the following representatives of the three sections of the Association: Manufacturers, Dr. Pilley and Mr. Tyler; Wholesalers, Mr. Birke and Mr. W. L. Edwards; Retailers, Mr. Keall and Mr. Rowsell. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Ratcliffe for his services to the Association during his term of office as President.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Birmingham.—A well-attended meeting of panel chemists of the Birmingham area was held at the Imperial Hotel on January 10, Mr. W. H. Whittock (Chairman) presiding. The subject under consideration was "Tariff Terms and Conditions," and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1) That, in consideration of the much increased cost of qualification, the extra time involved in carrying out the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act and Industrial Spirit Regulations, together with the universal upward tendency of rates, rents and general overhead charges, the dispensing fee for compounded liquid medicaments should be increased from 5d. to 6d. (2) That the meeting record its confidence in the work of the Retail Pharmacists' Union Executive, in whose hands it is prepared to leave the negotiations for new contracts for National Health Insurance Dispensing.

Leamington.—The Warwickshire Pharmaceutical Committee met on January 13, Mr. Hutton in the chair. The administrative expenses of the Committee for 1926, amounting to £139 11s. 8d., were approved, and the estimate for 1927 of £144 10s. agreed to. The Pharmaceutical Services Subcommittee reported several cases of inaccurate dispensing. Only two were serious—one the supplying of a wrong mixture, and the other a 66 per cent. excess of solution of perchloride of iron. In both cases penalties were imposed. Several dressings were not up to standard. The secretary had communicated with the makers. Adhesive plaster had been ordered in some cases, and rubber adhesive plaster supplied, but as plaster 1 in. wide was ordered the technical error was passed over. In three cases cod-liver oil had been supplied in wet bottles, and the secretary agreed to call attention to this in his next circular to panel chemists.

London.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held recently, Mr. J. Milner (chairman) presiding. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for August showed a margin of error of 0.06 per cent. A letter from the Retail Pharmacists' Union concerning the forthcoming Conference of Pharmaceutical Committees was referred to the Standing Subcommittee. The secretary reported particulars in respect of prescriptions dispensed during the month of September 1926 as follows:—

Number of prescriptions ...	...	564,500
Cost of ingredients ...	...	£8,953 8s. 9d.
Cost of dispensing fees ...	...	£10,378 1s. 2d.
Av. cost of ingredients ...	...	3.81d.
Av. cost of dispensing fees... ..	...	4.41d.

In connection with a complaint regarding the dispensing of urgent scripts at a very late hour, the action taken by the Committee had proved satisfactory. The Panel Committee had pointed out to the doctors concerned their responsibilities in the matter. A complaint had been received regarding the dispensing service in a district of the S.W. area. The secretary was instructed to investigate. The representatives on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on four cases under the testing scheme. Two cases were adjourned for further consideration. In the remaining two one chemist was cautioned and the other censured and a fine recommended.

Merthyr Tydfil.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, Councillor H. M. Lloyd, J.P., chemist and druggist, was elected chairman. Mr. V. A. Wills, J.P., chemist and druggist, was elected chairman of the Finance Committee.

Montgomeryshire.—At the recent annual meeting of the Insurance Committee it was reported that the accounts for 1926 were not yet complete, but the doctors would have received about £6,000 for treatment, £800 for drugs, and £1,800 for mileage, and the chemists up to the present had received nearly £600. The number of insured persons on the registers was 15,164.

Sheffield.—A meeting of panel chemists was held on January 10. Mr. J. T. Appleton, who presided over a large attendance, opened the meeting by giving an account of the working of the Pharmaceutical Committee. After a long discussion, it was decided to support the resolution from York for a dispensing fee of 8d. for compound liquid medicaments. A resolution was moved that a double dispensing fee be allowed when registering "dangerous drug" preparations. An amendment was moved that the special fee be an additional 3d., which was carried. It was unanimously decided that the Retail Pharmacists' Union be asked to press for the adoption by all Insurance Committees of the national scheme for the testing of medicines. Messrs. Antcliffe and Appleton were appointed delegates to the R.P.U. Conference. Mr. Appleton had been appointed to represent another Committee, however, and he withdrew, Mr. Hindle being selected. The question of a rota for Bank Holidays was referred to the Pharmaceutical Committee.

Shrewsbury.—At a recent meeting of the Salop Insurance Committee a complaint was made with regard to an alleged inadequate pharmaceutical service at Whitchurch. Owing to the early closing of chemists' shops difficulty had been experienced by insured persons in obtaining medicine after receiving prescriptions from their panel doctor after 6 p.m. After hearing replies from chemists on the matter, the clerk was instructed to ask the chemists to make arrangements for a rota.

Southport.—The Insurance Committee has adopted the medical formulary to be introduced into the Lancashire area on January 1.

Staffordshire.—During the quarter ended September 30, 203,331 prescriptions were dispensed. The total cost was £6,839 5s. 4d., compared with £5,219 13s. 10d. for the corresponding period of 1924, when the prescriptions numbered 160,981. The average cost per insured person was 7.3d. and 5.8d. respectively.

West Suffolk.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on January 10, the Pharmaceutical Service Committee reported having considered three cases as to whether mixtures prescribed by a doctor had been properly dispensed. In one case there was no complaint, in the second case there was carelessness in the dispensing of the mixture, and it was decided that the chemist concerned should be cautioned, and in the third case there was great carelessness in the dispensing, and the chemist was censured.

SCOTLAND

Dundee.—The financial statement of Dundee Health Insurance Committee for 1926 shows receipts of £45,893 13s. 7d., and payments of £45,217 13s. 11d., including chemists, £10,345 10s. 2d.

Perth.—At a meeting of the Burgh Insurance Committee, held recently, the clerk intimated that the estimated expenditure for 1927 was £415 10s., while the estimated income was £1,126. Some discussion took place on a motion submitted to the annual conference at Aberdeen and remitted by the executive committee for the consideration of insurance committees. The following sections were approved: (1) That a uniform system be adopted by all insurance committees in Scotland with regard to proprietaries, and thus eliminate eight different methods at present in operation; (2) that all secret or semi-secret proprietaries, for which there are British pharmacopœial or British pharmaceutical codex equivalents, should be disallowed; and (3) that in order to give effect to this recommendation and to consider such questions as may be raised by practitioners, chemists, there should be set up as part of the machinery of the Drug Accounts Committees a tribunal consisting of representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions and insurance committees. A report regarding excessive prescribing was considered, and it was decided that Dr. P. O. Moffat and Dr. J. O. Moffat be surcharged £10.

Associations' Winter Session

Aberdeen.—The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting on January 11, at which the advisability of earlier closing was considered. After a discussion, a committee was formed to investigate the matter.

Belfast.—A meeting of the general committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held in the rooms, Waring Street, Belfast, on January 6, Mr. Fred Storey (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Samuel Gibson, J.P. (treasurer), W. J. Rankin, C. Abernethy, E. J. Roberts, S. McDowell, J. McKee, R. A. Jamison, James Macauley, D. R. Honeyman, D. A. Taylor, George Johnson, S. Suffern and Joseph Moffet (hon. secretary). The President said they were glad to see Mr. Gibson back again, and congratulated him on his recovery from a severe illness. Arrangements were made to carry on classes for the June pharmaceutical examinations, and several members spoke of the useful facilities granted to members by the Society in preparing for the examinations. Their rooms were well equipped with apparatus and material, and during the week before the examinations were kept open for intending competitors. A discussion took place on a proposed alteration of the subscription to include membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, and this was unanimously agreed to, subject to confirmation at the annual meeting, which will be held on February 9.

Dunfermline.—The Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch held a meeting on January 12, Mr. Walter G. McNab (chairman) presiding, at which Mr. H. P. Arthur, Glasgow (vice-chairman of the executive), gave an address on *Pharmaceutical Objectives*. Mr. Arthur said every man required an objective in life, and as with individuals so it was with institutions. While the Pharmaceutical Society was fortunate in its founders, they did not foresee the astonishing and in many respects rather disconcerting developments that had taken place in the practice of pharmacy, especially in the last two or three decades. Not so long ago all the Society did was to issue an examination syllabus and leave the student to gather the needful knowledge in any way he chose. Now all this had been regularised in a definite recognised curriculum. The higher standard of qualification was consistently advocated by the late Mr. W. L. Currie, and he was happy before he died in seeing his views adopted by the Society. He hoped that when in 1928 the regulations were reviewed the more logical educational method of proceeding from a lower to a higher qualification would be adopted. He would also refer to political objectives. The new development that began with the Pharmacy Act, 1868, imposed administrative duties on the Society which brought it more into the political sphere and into conflict with various vested interests. For forty or fifty years the Society had suffered from pressure resulting in compromise with these vested interests. They lived in times of almost constant pharmaceutical crises. Interference by Governments seeking employment for superfluous staffs, and the unending process for fresh and harassing regulations of all kinds, such as those under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, compel consideration of some political objective to end or mitigate the evil. The establishment of a Privy Council Departmental Committee on poisons and pharmacy law had probably made the opportunity for which many had been looking. Basing on long administrative experience, the Council had submitted a strong case to the Committee. The possibility of early legislation following the report of the Departmental Committee suggested unity and solidarity of the craft of pharmacy, and had brought into prominence the necessity of chemists being represented in Parliament. They had benefited before by the presence in the House of Commons of such men as T. W. Idris, Sir R. Winfrey, Mr. Woolcock, and Sir William Glyn-Jones. He heartily commended the appeal for a Parliamentary Fund. One man had already been selected. Personally he would like to see a Scottish representative elected.

London (S.W.).—The South-West London Chemists' Association held a meeting on January 18 at which

several medical men were present, when Mr. L. Carnac Rivett, the well-known surgeon and gynaecologist, gave an address on *Some Aspects of Modern Surgery*. Mr. Rivett commenced by describing surgery as practised in ancient Greece, and in rapid and interesting fashion followed through to present-day practice. Among the subjects touched upon by Mr. Rivett were the introduction of anaesthetics, and the rise and fall in popularity of various antiseptics. The trend of experiment seems to point that in future antiseptics may be little used, and a state of simple asepsis aimed at. While discussing biochemistry, Mr. Rivett suggested that some ductless glands are excretory rather than secretory bodies, and he asked members of his audience to convey this suggestion to those engaged upon research work on this subject. The liver for instance breaks down amine acids to urea, and if the ductless glands are engaged in a similar breaking down process, then the present method of preparing preparations from ductless glands appears erroneous. The mechanical aspect of surgery was treated lightly, the speaker expressing sympathy for the manufacturers of surgical instruments who have to follow the fads of so many surgeons. Dr. Clark proposed and Mr. Rees seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily acclaimed.

Scottish Federation.—The Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation held a meeting of the Executive Council in Edinburgh recently, Mr. P. M. Duff, Glasgow (Vice-President), occupying the chair. The other members of the Executive Council present were:—Messrs. D. G. Mackenzie, Alex. Murray, W. S. Brown (Glasgow), James Jack (Arbroath), Charles Stephen (Dundee), John H. Fisher (Dunfermline), T. L. Sinclair (Greenock), B. Cartwright (Glasgow), W. G. McNab (Gorebridge), and Peter Nisbet (Leith). Among other matters the following were dealt with:—Pharmacy Acts Committee of Inquiry: A further report with regard to this matter was given. It was decided to register the Federation's Mark at Stationers' Hall. The Executive approved of what had been done by the secretary in connection with an action taken against a member under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (liquid extract of cascara sagrada), the member being defended by the Federation. Action taken against a member for leaving his shop for a whole day in charge of an unqualified assistant, who sold poisons in the absence of the member, contrary to the Pharmacy Acts. It was agreed that the Federation could not defend this case on behalf of the member. Correspondence with the Carnegie Trust and the Buchanan Trust re grants to pharmaceutical students. Complaints by members in connection with optical treatment accounts under the National Health Insurance Acts. Complaint by a member in connection with doctors holding consultations with panel patients in a chemist's shop. Parliamentary representation: A letter from the Pharmaceutical Society was read asking the Federation to co-operate with the Society in an endeavour to raise £10,000, and asking that two representatives of the Federation be appointed to serve upon a "Special Parliamentary Appeal Committee." Mr. A. A. Dick, Bellshill (President of the Federation), and Mr. W. G. McNab, Gorebridge, were appointed.

Sheffield.—At the recent monthly meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Mr. F. Hindle in the chair, Dr. F. Barnes gave an address entitled *General Health*. He commenced his address with advice to the chemist on the preparations suitable for infants. For youth he strongly recommended Swedish exercise. In middle age dieting was his main recommendation. The relationship of the patient and doctor needed reform. The doctor was not a philanthropist; if the patient was not given the proper instructions for which he was paying for he should seek another medical man. A vote of thanks to the speaker terminated the meeting.

West Kent.—At a meeting of the West Kent Pharmacists' Association, held on January 4, at the Literary Institute, Bromley, Mr. R. C. Davenport in the chair, Mr. J. E. French (Secretary of the Kent Pharmaceutical Committee) gave a lecture on *Present Conditions of Pharmacy*—dwelling upon possible issues of the Departmental Committee on Poisons, and various difficulties connected with Insurance dispensing.

Personalities

MR. FRANK PICK, Ph.C., Burnley, is the prospective President of Burnley Rotary Club.

MR. F. E. BURDETT, chemist and druggist, Darley Street, Bradford, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Bradford Publicity Club.

COUNCILLOR C. A. CRITCHLEY, Ph.C., Blackburn, addressed the St. Stephen's Conservative Club on January 17 on the subject of medicines, new and old.

MR. THOS. E. BRISBY, 28 High Street, Wavertree, Liverpool, has been appointed sole representative for the North of England of the Retail Pharmacists' Supply Association, Ltd.

MR. FRANK LIVESSEY, son of Mr. T. W. Livesey, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, obtained a first class in anatomy and a second class in zoology at the Christmas terminal examination at Owen's College (Victoria University), Manchester.

MR. ROBERT CLYDE, managing director of White, Tomkins & Courage, Ltd., accompanied by Mr. Milton Dewhurst, manager of the Reigate branch (in which the essential-oil department of the company is centred), are in Sicily in connection with the new season's fruit crop and essential oils.

SIX members of the staff of J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., soap manufacturers, London, S.E., Messrs. W. Staniland, J. A. Dry, A. Lyddon, E. J. Oliver, A. J. Oliver, and J. F. Miller, whose periods of service range from forty-one to fifty-four years, have each received a presentation on retiring on pension.

Wills

MR. WILLIAM PESCOD, chemist and druggist, 60 Osborne Road, Newcastle, who died on October 7, intestate, a bachelor without parent, left estate of the gross value of £13,907 19s. 4d., with net personalty £5,093 10s. 11d. Letters of administration of his property have been granted to his brother, Mr. Samuel Pescod, Tornari, Woodcroft Road, Wylam-on-Tyne.

MR. FRANK WILKINSON, manufacturing chemist, Fernleigh, South Nutfield, late of James Wilkinson & Son, Sheffield, who died in London on August 27, left estate of the gross value of £44,784 7s. 3d., with net personalty £34,702 0s. 9d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Fanny Victoria Wilkinson, and Mr. William Mercer, solicitor, Sheffield. He left £500 each to his assistant, Frank Stubbs, and his nephew, Charles James Pattinson, if still in his service on the sale of his business, or shares to that value in the event of the business being converted into a company, and, subject to provision for his sister Julia Wilkinson, he left all other his property to his wife absolutely.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

ALLEN.—At 20 High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.6, on January 11, the wife of W. H. Allen, Ph.C., of a son.

STARKEY.—At Compton Road Nursing Home, Wolverhampton, on January 5, the wife of William Starkey, chemist and druggist, Northfield Pharmacy, Birmingham, of a son.

Marriages

WINTON—GALLOWAY.—At St. Andrew's Church, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, on November 24, Henry Michael Winton, M.P.S., Kobe, Japan, to Elizabeth Jessie, fourth daughter of Mr. F. T. Galloway, West Newport, Fife, Scotland.

Deaths

ACWORTH.—On January 3, Mr. Joseph John Acworth, Ph.D., founder of the Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., aged seventy-three. Dr. Acworth, who was at one time in charge of the emulsion laboratories of Ilford, Ltd., subsequently carried out photographic research and took his degree at Erlangen University. Returning to England, he founded at Cricklewood, about 1891, an experimental laboratory, which formed the nucleus of the Imperial Dry Plate Co. Owing to ill health, Dr. Acworth disposed of his interests in the company during the war.

BYRNE.—At Mombasa, Kenya Colony, on November 18, 1926, Mr. William Clement Byrne, L.P.S.I. Mr. Byrne passed the Licence examination in 1916.

DALE.—At 101 Eccleshall Road, Sheffield, on January 13, Mr. John Douglas Dale, chemist and druggist (see p. 91), son of Mr. John Dale, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-four. Mr. Dale served in the Army on the western front during the European war, and qualified in 1920.

FERRIDAY.—At his residence, New Street, Oakengates, recently, Mr. Arthur Harry Ferriday, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two.

FIELDS.—At 66 Scotgate, Stamford, on January 15, Mr. Cotnam Fields, chemist, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Fields was a native of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and passed the modified examination in 1870, after experience locally and in Birmingham. Part of this period was spent with medical partnership, giving him a facility in prescribing, which afterwards became a useful asset in business. Before starting business at Scotgate Mr. Fields was assistant with March & Son, High Street, Stamford, and he carried on business there for many years, but had lived in retirement for some time, the business being closed down. His first apprentice was the present Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, who gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to his old master for a thorough grounding in the business of a chemist and druggist. Mr. Fields had suffered from gout for some years, but in the intervals of the attacks was able to live an active life, being well known to most of the inhabitants of Stamford. He practised photography before the era of dry plates, and when the new process was introduced was one of the earliest exponents of its advantages. Some of Mr. Fields' reminiscences were published in the *C. & D.*, May 10, 1924. Mrs. Fields pre-deceased him many years ago, and there were no children of the marriage. The funeral took place at Stamford Cemetery on January 19, several of the local chemists being present to testify their respect.

GRAY.—At Dundee, on January 17, Mr. Andrew Gray, chemist and druggist. Mr. Gray, who qualified in 1897, carried on the business of the late Mr. Andrew Lawson, Perth Road, for several years, and opened a shop (now closed) at 37 South Road, Lochee, in 1919. He leaves a widow.

LYALL.—At the Royal Northern Hospital, London, N.7, on January 6, Jessie Evans Inglis, widow of the late Mr. James Lyall, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh.

MOWAT.—At Yesnabie, Sandwick, Orkney, suddenly, on January 16, Mr. John Rosey Mowat, chemist and druggist, Stromness. (See p. 93.) Mr. Mowat qualified in 1915.

STOAKLEY.—At Cambridge, on January 16, Mr. Frederick James Stoakley, F.C.S., chief assistant to the University Professor of Chemistry, aged sixty-two.

SUTCLIFFE.—At 77 St. Leonard's Road, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, on December 31, 1926, Mr. George Hargreaves Sutcliffe, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Sutcliffe carried on business in St. James's Street, Bacup, for several years; on his retirement he was succeeded by his brother, Mr. W. J. Sutcliffe, chemist and druggist (now in business in Birkdale, Southport), and eventually by Mr. Herbert Mead, chemist and druggist. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

WILSON.—On January 12, Mr. Ernest Joseph Wilson, chemist and druggist, Portishead. Mr. Wilson qualified in 1899, and acquired the business of Mr. H. W. Bryan, chemist and druggist, in 1914.

Trade Notes

EMBOSSED SHOWCARDS, now much used on account of their effectiveness, are a speciality of the Embossed Showcard Co., 151 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, who supply a sample showcard on request.

TELEPHONE CHANGE.—Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd., chemists' sundriesmen, 38 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, notify that their telephone exchange and number are now "Waterloo 1442."

"GRAMWILL" RUBBER GOODS.—W. G. Ingram, india-rubber manufacturer, Gramwill Works, Old Ford, London, E.3, publishes a rejoinder to the advertisement of J. G. Ingram & Son, Ltd., which was referred to in this column last week.

SOLVANTINE is the name of a solvent for use in perfumery in place of ethyl alcohol, advertised in this issue by R. Ansay, Ltd., 44 Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2. The company have a wide range of new solvents for various purposes.

AUTOFLUX DISINFECTOR is an automatic method of supplying disinfectant each time a lavatory is flushed. Automatic Disinfectants Co., Stafford House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. The company will send details of trade terms on application.

MORNY FRÈRES, LTD., 6 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, have introduced a small-size tube for the handbag of the Morny Crèmes de Jour (vanishing creams), to retail at 1s. 9d. Each tube is enclosed in a slide carton, twelve of these being packed in a gold-blocked counter display.

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM.—J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 211-215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, are sending out to chemists this week details of an offer in regard to Squibb's dental cream. A novel plan is outlined of supplying sample tubes from a counter stand. The circular and its accompanying pamphlet, "The Priceless Ingredient," are well worth studying.

MERCUROME.—W. Martindale, manufacturing chemist, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, calls attention to the registered trade-mark "Mercurome," applied to the chemical known as mercurochrome, 0.220 soluble. This manufacturer was the first to make the chemical for general use in this country. A leaflet giving details of the medical uses of Mercurrome will be sent on application.

EPHEDRINE, the alkaloid of ephedra, the Chinese Ma Huang, is being made in this country by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.1. The drug has been employed in China for many centuries as an antipyretic, diaphoretic and bronchodilator, and the alkaloid, which offers the advantage of definite medication, is on trial in this country for asthma and hay fever. Tabloid ephedrine hydrochloride, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., are available in tubes of six.

"PIXIE" FEEDING BOTTLES.—Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, have introduced a new showcard to advertise "Pixie" feeding bottles. An illustration of this is given in the company's advertisement. The showcard is 12 in. high and is printed in colours, the novelty being the provision of a shelf for one of the bottles and a space beneath the carton in which the feeders are packed. It will be noted also that a reduction has been made in the price.

SCARLET FEVER ANTITOXIN has been made in large quantities at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, and has been on trial clinically for several months, with promising results. Wellcome brand concentrated scarlet fever antitoxin is now available in 10-c.c. phials, and as the antitoxin method of treating this fever is attracting the attention of the medical profession, chemists will now be prepared to supply the preparation at its highest efficiency.

FLAMINGO SPECIALITIES.—We have had an opportunity of examining the toilet requisites which Flamingoes, Ltd., Flamingo House, Chapel Street, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, advertise in this journal. These are very striking novelties in packing, the oblique edges of the shaving

soaps and lip sticks being excellent selling points. The system is to supply the shaving stick and lip stick in substantial non-metallic cases and refills to replace the soap or salve when the supply in the original cases is exhausted. The brush-comb is another novelty, consisting of a pocket comb and brush combined, an ingenious idea for smoothing and maintaining waviness of the hair. The article is packed in a convenient case for the pocket. These interesting novelties are illustrated in the advertisements of the company, where details of the wholesale and retail prices are given.

VINOLIA SHAVING CREAM.—A novelty in the shaving cream "drive" of Vinolia Co., Ltd., Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, is the presentation of a Darwin safety-razor blade with each 1s. tube of Vinolia shaving cream. The razor blade is sealed at the end of the carton of shaving cream, and the difficulty of the various types of razor blades required is met by assorting the three types in each outer of a dozen cartons. A customer purchasing a tube of cream is asked as to the type of razor he employs, and is supplied with a carton containing either the Gillette, Ever-Ready, or Auto-Strop variety. By this method the scheme is simplified, and the necessity of coupons and vouchers avoided. The offer is being made during the first three months of this year. This special introductory offer is to be advertised extensively in the public Press. To assist chemists in calling attention to the fact that they stock the cream a bonus offer is being made to the trade, while showbills and large cartons are supplied.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," January 5, 1927.)

- "ATWOOD'S VEGETABLE PHYSICAL JAUNDICE BITTERS" on label device including stamp portrait of John F. Henry ("Atwood's" and "Moses Atwood" disclaimed); for a medicine (3). By Manhattan Medicine Co., 11 Vestry Street, New York, U.S.A. 472,073.
- "LACPININ"; for preparations for use in white pine needle baths (3). "LACPININ-BALSAM"; for a balsam prepared from green pine needles (3). By Wolo Aktien-gesellschaft, Sihlquai 55, Zurich 5, Switzerland. 473,026/027. (Associated.)
- Picture of head of old man wearing spectacles and skull cap, with pointing finger; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 63 Grove Road, Bow, E.3. 474,345.
- "KASEMOL"; for ointment and liniment (3). By E. Cleaver, 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. 475,277.
- "NEOCIDE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Dimol Laboratories, Ltd., 40 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. 475,398.
- "MASTAMEL"; for medicated sweetmeats (3). By A. Richmond, 61 Pleasance, Edinburgh. 475,407.
- "PIXIE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By G. B. Smith, 73 Dunlop Street, Glasgow. 475,473.
- "KLEINMENT"; for ointment and embrocation (3). By G. & G. M. Kleinsmith, Luton House, Meadow Cottages, Cwmfelin Row, Bynea, Llanelly. 475,728.
- "BEEFEX" on bottle device, including head of ox and words "An Ox in a Bottle" (head of ox and bottle device disclaimed); for extract of beef (42). By Beefex, Ltd., 19-20 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1. 474,790. (Associated.)

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| B/131. Cleolyfysin | S/141. Powder puff and holder |
| B/201. "Elastrong" hot-water bottles | (similar form to shaving stick) |
| B/131. Humatolin | B/181. Rubaway flesh reducer |
| C/191. Methylolins | B/131. Sea Pods for rheumatism |
| G/131. Pectoloid splint | A/61. Wheat germ oil |
| N/181. Pomade Maurice | |
| D/131. P.O.P. dressing comb | |

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

Your Call to Action

ought to rouse many in our ranks to the seriousness of the pharmaceutical position and the absolute need of direct pharmaceutical representation in Parliament. Much of the mischief caused by the Dangerous Drugs Regulations might have been averted if a pharmacist properly conversant with the subject had been in Parliament during the past few years; and the sooner we get one there the better it will be for everyone concerned, and particularly for the British public. The remarks of Lord Hewart and Mr. Marshall Freeman, which you quoted in last week's issue (p. 77), ought to be repeated and emphasised upon every possible occasion, with the object of securing relief on all hands from the unduly painful attentions of "the extremely able and diligent young people of the Civil Service." It is not only in respect of the sale of poisons that unnecessary trouble is being caused by bureaucrats; we suffer in many other ways by the insidious manner in which Parliament is induced to delegate its sovereign powers, and some change must take place in this direction if proper respect for the law is to be maintained.

Mr. J. H. Franklin

has shown in the most practical manner, and at what may almost be described as the psychological moment, what invaluable service pharmacists can render in connection with the revision of the Pharmacopoeia. His paper (*C. & D.*, January 15, p. 66) consists of one long series of suggestions for improvement, based upon practical experience and rigidly tested. We are told in places that certain combinations have been kept without alteration for three months, six months, two years and, in one case, seven years! How can official trials over much shorter periods compare with this for industry and patience? Most of Mr. Franklin's suggestions appear to me worthy of adoption after simple checking by a practical pharmacist. I have long noted, however, that it is unusual for any new or modified process or formula, suggested by a competent worker like Mr. Franklin, to be adopted officially without alteration in some respect. It would seem to be repugnant to the official mind to accept results after simply repeating and confirming the originator's work; and that, I imagine, is why we find finicking alterations are made before adoption for publication in a new Pharmacopoeia. This is probably why it is such a long and tedious, not to say generally expensive, operation to secure truly reliable formulas for so many galenical preparations.

Poisoning Statistics

are always full of interest to chemists and druggists, and the Registrar-General's figures for 1924 (*C. & D.*, January 15, p. 65) present themselves for consideration at a time when we are all particularly concerned about everything connected with the sale and distribution of poisons. It is with peculiar satisfaction I note that the ratio of poison deaths to total deaths diminished markedly in 1924 as compared with 1923. The number of poison deaths was slightly lower with an increased population, and, as the suicides by poison numbered the same in both years, the improved position was chiefly in respect of accidental poisoning cases. It is, I think, quite evident that chemists and druggists have continued to function as the best safeguard the public can have where poisons are concerned, and I hope the members of the Poisons Committee will have the facts brought to their attention. Hydrochloric acid again took a second place in the list of fatalities, despite the fact that it is not a poison obtainable only from chemists. Lysol easily heads the list as a suicidal agent, and this provides matter for serious consideration. Corrosives used as disinfectants may be too easily procurable, and it is to be remembered that large quantities are distributed by public authorities, without adequate precautions at times. Would it be possible to minimise the number of fatalities due to swallowing corrosive disinfectants if some powerful emetic were added as an ingredient?

Dangerous Drugs Regulations

will never improve the position in a greater degree than has been done by regulation under the Pharmacy Acts, and I should not expect to see any marked increase in the numbers of accidental and suicidal deaths due to opium and morphine preparations if the Dangerous Drugs Regulations were abolished, provided always that any modification suggested by experience were made in the Pharmacy Act regulations affecting the sale and distribution of the articles. It is pitiful to hear about the numerous cases in which the necessary use of morphine to alleviate acute suffering is now discouraged because prescribers dread being called to account for what they have done. While it is true that sales of opium and morphine preparations have decreased largely since the coming into operation of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, the harm done by this seems to have been immeasurably greater than the good.

Not the Least

interesting of our indigenous medicinal plants is the henbane. It is a matter for conjecture as to when this English name was adopted, because it would appear from such documents as are available that there was a previous time when it was known as "henbell." The O.E.D. gives two quotations from OE, MSS. of the eleventh century, in which it appears as "henne-belle"; in one of these this name is used as the equivalent of the Latin *simphoniaca*, which latter is an old name for the plant given to it in allusion to the bell-shaped flowers which simulate a ring of bells to be struck with a hammer. It is not safe to assume that "henbane" is only a degraded form of "henbell." "Henbane" is to be found in the vocabularies of the thirteenth century and in the herbals of the fourteenth and two following centuries. There are to be found references to its harmful effects upon birds; and Matthioli, in his commentaries on Dioscorides, says that birds, especially domestic fowls, which have eaten the seeds die almost immediately, and fishes likewise. It would be interesting to know if the form "henbell" persists in any part of the country to-day, because it seems to have disappeared from our literature. The latest reference I have is in the appendix to Gerard's "Herbal"—the first edition of 1597. It is given in Thomas Wright's "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial Words," and may still survive in some districts. There are many plants which possess a variety of names in the literature of medical history, and not a few of these names decline to surrender their significance at first sight.

Hyoscyamus,

which is the Latinised form of the original *ἵοςκῆμος*, is compounded of *ἵς* a hog, and *κῆμος*, a bean = the hogbean. Another form of the name is *jusquiamus*. Among Latin authors are to be found such names as *Apollinaris*, *Faba Suilla*, *Faba Jovis*, *Herba Insana*, *Herba Canicularis*, *Alterculum*, *Symphoniaca*, *Dens Caballinus*, *Altercum*, as well as others. Matthioli says that this last name was given to it by Latin writers because it took away men's senses and caused them to indulge in idle chatter and wranglings (altercations). This list will no doubt call to mind the difficulty which is found in identifying the plant mentioned by Shakespeare in "Macbeth" as "the insane root." It is pretty generally agreed that there is considerable evidence in his plays that he was acquainted with "The Herbal" of John Gerard, and it is therefore quite likely that he met with the name there, where it is given as one of the names of henbane. The outstanding feature of the effects of this drug upon mankind is its poisonous nature allied with its power to make the individual "mad." What Dioscorides has to say about it is typical of all the other writers; he says that the black and yellow henbanes make men delirious and produce a dangerous sleep. It is curious to note how that down to the present day henbane and its educts have been associated with insanity. This, again, is a case of the "hair of the dog that bit you." The old physicians had not much good to say of it, and, as for Pliny, he was chiefly interested in it to point out in seven or eight places what were suitable antidotes for it. In the first London Pharmacopoeia the seeds and the herb were official as well as an oil.

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Editorial Articles

Are Panel Dispensing Fees Sufficient?

WE have received from the secretary of the York and District Chemists' Association a copy of a circular letter which has been addressed to every similar body in England and Wales. It deals with the question of Insurance dispensing terms, calls upon all chemists to press for a drastic revision of the dispensing-fee scale, and suggests a fee of eightpence for all compound liquid medicaments. In a communication accompanying this circular letter we are told that: "The response to this letter has exceeded our expectations, and from all parts of the country we are assured of support in our effort to gain some improvement upon the present inadequate remuneration for our skilled services, by strengthening the hands of those responsible for conducting our case with the Ministry of Health." Whatever may be thought of the actual proposals of the York pharmacists, their action shows at least that they are alive to the present situation, that they are filled with a healthy dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, and that they are determined to have the whole matter reconsidered in good time so that the rush tactics of the past shall not be repeated. Having said this, we may be permitted to question the expediency, and even the accuracy, of some of the statements in the circular letter. To say that "the present rate of pay is ridiculously inadequate and impossible of continuation" or that "the remuneration for such services is felt by the chemist to be at once inadequate and degrading" does not really help the case for Insurance pharmacists. Again, if it is a fact that "keen business men, contending that the National Health Insurance dispensing side of their business should carry its due proportion of overhead expenses, have proved that the present rate of remuneration does not pay the chemist," then that is just what is required to support the claim for an increased establishment allowance. We feel confident that the Retail Pharmacists' Union would be glad to receive from any chemists' association in the country proof that the present remuneration does not pay the Insurance chemist. This proof, however, must be presented in such a form that the Ministry of Health will be convinced by it. The principal points made by the York and District chemists in their circular letter may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The share taken by the chemists of the country in contributing to the success of the Insurance scheme has been generally recognised. The pharmaceutical service has been satisfactory to Insurance committees and insured persons alike. Any alternative scheme which could be adopted would be more expensive than the present one.

(2) Only by concerted action on the part of all engaged in the service can the case for panel chemists be properly placed before the Ministry of Health. The hands of those responsible for conducting negotiations on behalf of chemists should be strengthened by an expression of opinion by all chemists throughout the country.

(3) Any new proposals should be disclosed in good time in order to allow of their being carefully considered. In the past very short notice of any proposed changes has been given.

(4) The Dangerous Drugs Acts, the testing scheme, and other considerations in a lesser degree have added to the responsibilities and perplexities of the panel chemist. These are additional arguments in support of the contention that he should be adequately remunerated for the specialised service he renders to the State.

(5) In place of the reduced fee of fivepence now prevailing no less than eightpence would be a fair charge upon N.H.I. funds. This figure should be the basis of negotiations between the R.P.U. and the Ministry.

In considering this proposal we experience some difficulty in following the line of reasoning which has led the York chemists to fix upon the figure of eightpence. Increases in the remuneration of panel chemists are not to be secured by the simple process of "thinking of a number." In all these negotiations it is not sufficient for chemists themselves to be convinced of the justice of their claim; the arguments and facts with which it is backed must be sufficient to convince the other party to the scheme. We think that a good case might be made out for a sixpenny fee—and we may return to this on a later occasion; but no good purpose can be served by making impossible claims in connection with the revision of terms, and it is because we feel that the rank and file of chemists should understand the difficulty any body which represents them is faced with if a claim for increased remuneration is put forward that we feel compelled to characterise this suggestion of an eightpenny fee as impossible and quite outside the realm of practical politics at the present time. Let us remind our readers again that the commercial tariff is a document or scheme the principles of which are based on what may be termed actuarial calculations. Before it was evolved a large number of prescriptions was examined, and the facts elicited were carefully considered by the Committee in the course of their deliberations. The report of the Committee which established it was signed by the representative of English chemists who sat upon that Committee and who agreed, with certain reservations regarding establishment charges, to the Committee's findings. Lastly, chemists generally accepted these principles as a fair basis for their remuneration, and they have been embodied in all Insurance dispensing contracts for the last ten years. It was charged against the original tariff put forward by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee that it had no definite basis, that it was pervaded by a system of balances and compensations, and that it required for its justification a detailed knowledge of a series of empirical compromises. The commercial tariff, compiled by the Departmental Committee, was carefully planned, mathematically based, and built up as a complete and symmetrical whole. Since its introduction the dispensing fees have been modified on several occasions; they have been both increased and reduced, but always with due regard to certain principles and standards, and maintaining throughout a definite mathematical relation. So far as we can see, however, the modification suggested from York cuts clean across this mathematical tradition. It is founded on nothing definite or concrete, on nothing that can be measured or assessed. For that reason the proposal, in our opinion, cannot hope to receive the careful and impartial consideration which we feel sure will be given by the Minister of Health to any properly based and logically formulated claim for increase which may be officially put forward.

Renewed Advance in Shellac

DEVELOPMENTS in the shellac market since the beginning of the year have certainly responded to the stronger influences from Calcutta, notwithstanding the fact that the London landings for December, 11,472 cases, were more than double those for the previous month. The December imports were the heaviest seen for some considerable time past, so that in spite of the very large deliveries, amounting to 7,434 cases, there was another increase in the warehouse stocks of over 4,300 cases to 15,894 cases. This amount is slightly in excess of the highest monthly return recorded at the end of February 1926. In two months there has, therefore, been an addition made to the stocks of 5,181 cases, the latest total comparing with 10,713 cases on October 31, which was the lowest point of the year. After the somewhat unsettled and erratic conditions experienced for a few weeks prior to Christmas, the London market recovered to approximately the level attained in the first week in November last. Dealing with the position on November 13 (*C. & D.*, pp. 737-8), it was pointed out that the spot trade demand had been quite good for some little time past, and that it should be sustained, given a clearer industrial horizon, despite some expansion in the statistical position through increased arrivals. In the course of last week the market steadily tended upward, finally reaching 205s. to 210s. for spot delivery of T.N. orange, while c.i.f. terms for arrival or shipment were raised again in the neighbourhood of 200s. per cwt. A good feature has admittedly been the remarkable improvement in the outgoings; and the fact deserves notice that the total deliveries for the past year at 60,939 cases constitute the highest reading since 1919. The tabulated figures given below indicate the monthly average of the deliveries together with price-records covering the last six years:—

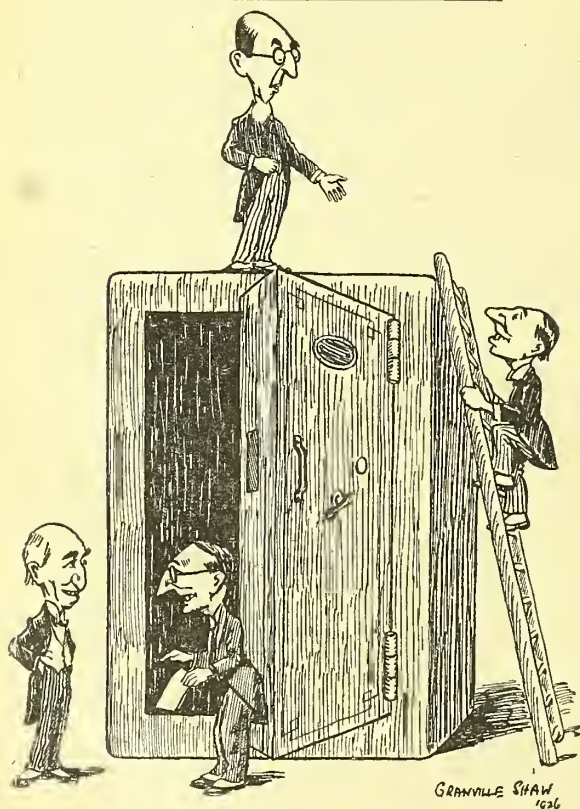
Years	Average monthly deliveries	Spot value of T.N.		Closing price
		Highest	Lowest	
	Cases	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1921	4,450	410 0	272 0	350 0
1922	4,769	395 0	285 0	325 0
1923	4,700	375 0	255 0	375 0
1924	4,883	335 0	255 0	305 0
1925	4,759	315 0	210 0	315 0
1926	5,078	222 6	112 6	192 6

It will be seen that the setback in the average deliveries for 1925 was not only made good, but that the average for last year compares very favourably with the returns for several years past. Looking further back, one finds that the progressive rate of consumption has been on the whole exceedingly well sustained for over twenty years, barring the irregularity noted over the war-period. The world's consumption is now more widely distributed, which is all in favour of this industry, although supply and demand are, as in most other speculative commodities, the main deciding factors, apart from technical reasons, and the extent to which reserve stocks are apt to be impoverished. Fluctuations within the last two years were not so wide as in previous years, as indicated above, but experience has shown that even much inflated prices have not seriously interfered with consumption. America, of course, is by far the largest consumer, and her purchases during the greater part of the past year have been very satisfactory so far as can be gathered from the proportion of the shipments headed for that country from Calcutta direct. Any material falling off in her consumptive requirements would doubtless render the market sensitive, as proportionately larger quantities would probably come to London. Advices about the American industrial outlook are somewhat obscure and perhaps suggestive of a temporary slowing down until spring trade prospects can be better gauged; but the consumption of shellac there appears

to be still going on satisfactorily. The following returns give the movement of supplies to this side and are indicative of the filling of requirements in this market and the resultant variations in the existing stocks:—

In cases	Landings	Deliveries	London stocks at close of year
1921	52,463	53,409	11,049
1922	50,452	57,225	4,276
1923	67,474	56,404	15,336
1924	53,059	58,593	9,802
1925	59,023	57,978	10,847
1926	66,186	60,939	15,894

The frequent vitality and rising tendency of the market since about the end of October has been a striking feature in face of the much larger supplies that have come forward, but at the same time the deliveries have been mounting up steadily, especially during the last two months, which may well be attributed to the improved home trade outlook. The landings for 1924 were relatively small, after the abnormally heavy quantities accounted for in the previous year, but the total for 1925 partly made up for this and was followed by a still larger increase for last year to 66,186 cases. This latter total was only twice exceeded since 1910, namely, in 1919 at 67,180 and in 1923 at 67,474 cases. There is little doubt that the receipts in the course of this month will indicate a certain reduction, and assuming that deliveries will be fairly well maintained, the statistical position may be strengthened to some extent. The Calcutta quotations lately have advanced again to about 98 rupees for spot and 103 rupees for forward positions, which is well above the figures current this time last year. The outlook, therefore, appears quite healthy, although on any further important upward movement, temporary reactions are to be expected with ample supplies available.



TRANSACTIONS OF THE FLUSTERED CLUB
Sir Duncan Dopenose exhibits the new "locked receptacle" for the safe storage of the departmental Epsom salts

Siam Government Laboratory

THE third report of the Government Laboratory of Siam has recently been issued, dealing with the period April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1926. The director of the laboratory is Mr. A. Marcan, F.I.C., who, after acting for some years as chemist and assayer at the Mint in Bangkok, established the Government laboratory under the Ministry of Commerce and Communications. The plant and lay-out of the technical laboratory were designed by Mr. R. Lessing, Ph.D., consulting chemist, London. During the period under review, 1,025 analyses of a general nature were carried out, as well as 1,601 assays of silver. In discussing the chemistry of opium smoking, the report states:—From the scientific standpoint the whole subject appears to be practically a sealed book, which is an anomalous state of affairs in view of the general demand for its abolition and the large revenues at stake. Opium smoke contains only traces of alkaloids; the smoke of 5 gm. of opium yielded 5 mgm. of crude morphine and 5 mgm. of other alkaloids. Taking 1.25 gm. of opium as a normal smoke, this would yield only 0.0025 gm. total crude alkaloids. The physiological effects of opium smoking appear to be due to volatile decomposition products of the constituents of prepared opium. For a satisfactory study it is suggested that the work should be undertaken by several institutions in co-operation, the chemical aspects being mainly studied in Europe or America and the pharmacology and physiology in the East. There were 107.3 litres of mixed ethyl esters of hydnocarpus oil prepared from the oil of *hydnocarpus anthelmintica* used in the treatment of leprosy. The following physical constants of the oil and its mixed esters are given:—

	Oil	Esters
Melting point °C.	20.2—23.4	—
Acid value as oleic acid, per cent.	0.2—9.8	0.04—1.3
Specific gravity, 30—34 °C. . .	0.943—0.950	0.891—0.903
Saponification value.	191.4—226.5	180.9—200.6
Iodine value (Wijs)	88.6—99.6	71.3—83.6
Specific rotation $[\alpha]_D^{30}$. . .	49.5—51.5	35.9—47.4
Refractive index, 30 °C.	1.4733—1.4753	1.4534—1.4590

The esters are blended for issue so that the acid value does not exceed 0.7 per cent. as oleic acid. As a rule, the value is considerably lower. A consignment of seeds of *Combretum quadrangulare* was sent to the Wellcome Research Laboratories, London, for investigation with a view to its use as an anthelmintic.

Coming Events

Monday, January 24

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.—Visit to Automatic Telephone Exchange, Telephone House, Rose Street, at 7.30 p.m.
Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Cantor Lectures II. Dr. L. C. Martin on "Recent Progress in Optics."

Wednesday, January 26

Birmingham School of Pharmacy Students' Association, Botanic Gardens, at 7 p.m. Whist drive and dance. Tickets (single) 4s. 6d., (double) 8s. 6d., from Messrs. Berry, Howard, Mousley, and Miss M. D. Smith, 18 Margaret Road, Harborne.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Exeter and District Branch), 60 High Street, Exeter, at 4 p.m. Meeting. At 7 p.m. annual whist drive and dance at Deller's Café. All tickets sold.

Thursday, January 27

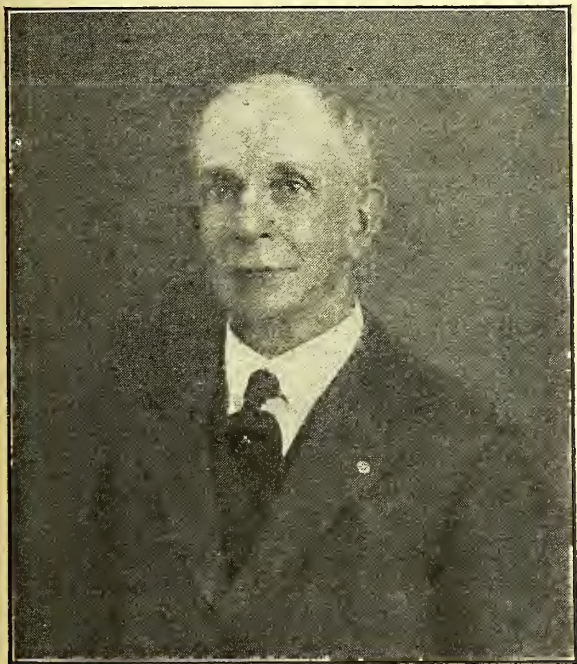
Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting.
London (Western) Pharmacists' Association, Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, at 8.30 p.m. Men's smoking concert. Tickets (3s. each) from the Social Secretary (Mr. W. B. Falding) or committee members.

EALING PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner and dance will be held on February 2 at Frascati's Restaurant, London, W., at 6.30 p.m. Tickets, 12s. 5d. each.

THAMES VALLEY DISTRICT PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner, dance and whist drive will be held at Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, on February 9. Reception, 6.30 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m.; dancing, 9—11.45 p.m. Tickets 6s. each.

Mr. F. E. Bilson Honoured

PHARMACISTS from all parts of Hampshire gathered at the South-Western Hotel, Southampton, on January 12, to do honour to Mr. F. E. Bilson, Bournemouth, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The three branches, Portsmouth, Bournemouth and Southampton, combined to pay their tribute to the President. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Jewell, chairman of the Southampton Branch, and he was supported by the officials of the branches. The visitors included members of the medical and other professions. After dinner Mr. T. O. Barlow, Southsea, submitted the toast of "The President of the Society," and said that the object of the gathering was to do honour to one of their own number who had worthily achieved a high place in



MR. F. E. BILSON, Ph.C.,
President of the Pharmaceutical Society

the profession. Such a gathering was unique, for it was the first time that a Hampshire man had been chosen as President. They desired heartily to congratulate Mr. Bilson on attaining what might be regarded as the height of his professional ambition and the crown of his life's work in the interests of the pharmacists of the country. They had, he said, been plagued with Acts and regulations. Some of them were unworthy of being called by those names—they were fussy interferences which remedied nothing. Having dwelt on other aspects of the Council's activities, he said that the prestige of the Society never stood higher than at present, and they were all convinced that Mr. Bilson would yield nothing to his predecessors in his efforts to develop still further the interests of the Society. Their President had been a member of practically every committee, local or national, connected with pharmacy, and had filled practically every office. He had been president of his county association, and had served on the Council for several years. He could assure him of the support and loyalty of every member of the Society in Hampshire, and they all desired that his term of office would be a very pleasant one. (Loud applause.) A very cordial welcome was given to the President when he rose to respond. He said that he felt very embarrassed by the overwhelming kindness that had been shown him by his Hampshire friends. His services on the Council had extended over fifteen years, and he must confess that he had thoroughly enjoyed the work. He could not adequately thank those who had come twenty or thirty miles on an inclement day to join that gathering, and they were indebted to the Southamp-

ton members, and particularly Mr. Hussey, for the excellent arrangements made for the function. (Applause.) He had been in business in Bournemouth for many years, and he thought that it was somewhat remarkable that so many chemists from that town had come to pay a tribute to one of their competitors. (Laughter.) That showed what an advance they had made. He remembered the time when, if two chemists met in the street, they used to pass on with a distant nod. They seemed to look upon each other with suspicion, and it was a fine thing that all that had now passed away. Whatever the Council might have been in the past, it was anything but passive now. The work was really very strenuous. It seemed to have doubled since the trading side was taken away. Mr. Bingham, of Bournemouth, who was at one time an assistant to Mr. Bilson, paid a high tribute to the President. Mr. H. J. Martin, Mayor of Christchurch, was entrusted with the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." With regard to Parliamentary representation, he suggested that the Society had not yet exploited all the available avenues to impress their views on Parliament, and he thought that deputations to place before the members of Parliament the points of view of the pharmacists would do more good than the spending of thousands of pounds on a candidature that was by no means assured of success. Mr. Neathercoat, replying to the toast, first of all congratulated the pharmacists of Hampshire on so pleasantly doing honour to Mr. Bilson, and, before replying to the previous speaker's observations about the proposed Parliamentary candidature, he desired to say that, in his view, they had gathered at a time of serious moment. It was an important period in the history of the Society, and they desired to acknowledge the great confidence that the members had shown in the Council. In regard to the question of Parliamentary representation, he said that each member was entitled to his own views, but he wanted to say most emphatically that, if there was one body that was being harassed and hampered in the fulfilment of its every-day business, that body was the pharmacists. (Applause.) Therefore, some of them held that they were entitled to have representation in the very place where the laws were made. They felt that they badly needed direct representation, and they were taking steps to see that they would get it. (Applause.) The chairman proposed the toast of "The Visitors," to which Dr. Howard Saunders replied, and the final toast was a compliment to the chairman, voiced by Mr. C. H. Baker, Cosham. In reply, Mr. Jewell spoke very highly of the services of Mr. Hussey and those who had organised what would always be remembered as a very happy and enjoyable gathering.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

New Compounds.—A process for the manufacture of hydrocyclic α -aminomethyl compounds, e.g., camphomethylamine, possessing therapeutic properties, consisting in reducing catalytically cyano-compounds derived from hydrocyclic ketones and hydrolysing the intermediate products. (Dr. H. Rupe. 240,814.)

Decamphorated Oil of Turpentine.—A process for improving the oily liquid which remains after treating oil of turpentine with hydrochloric acid in the manufacture of synthetic camphor, consisting in treating this oil with an acid, or an alkali, or an oxidising agent, or a halogen, which yields products having the properties of drying oils. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. 239,878.)

Barbituric Acid Derivatives.—A process for increasing the soporific effect of C : C-disubstituted barbituric acids by introducing a group containing two different radicles connected with the barbituric residue by means of an asymmetric carbon atom, resulting in the production of such compounds as secondary butyl-allyl barbituric acid, secondary butyl- β -bromallyl barbituric acid, methyl- α -propylmethyl- β -bromallyl barbituric acid. (J. D. Riedel Aktiengesellschaft. 244,122.)

New Solvents and their Specific Uses

VI. Alcohols (continued)

BUTANOL, OR BUTYL ALCOHOL, is obtainable commercially as a primary, secondary or tertiary alcohol, but of these normal butyl alcohol is by far the most important, since it is the source of butyl acetate, the most economical medium boiling solvent in the lacquer industry. The rise of butanol from a wartime by-product to a post-war solvent with many industrial applications has already been described in the first article of this series (*C. & D.*, October 30, 1926, p. 667). The enormous demand for butyl alcohol is shown by the fact that, though the United States is the largest producer of butyl alcohol for use in automobile lacquers, the U.S. imports of butanol in 1925 were 2,152,092 lb., this being five times the 1924 imports, but not one-tenth of the total consumption.

Butanol of commerce has a purity of 98 to 100 per cent. of normal butyl alcohol ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$). It has a distillation range between 100° and 118° C. (not more than 10 per cent. below 115° C.) and a specific gravity of 0.810 to 0.815 at 20° C. The pure alcohol boils at 117° C.

Commercial butanol is "water white," and should contain less than 0.03 per cent. of acid (calculated as acetic acid). Butanol is miscible with ordinary alcohol, ether, acetone, chloroform and chlorinated solvents generally. Butyl alcohol dissolves all resins except hard copals (congo) and ester soluble gums (ester gum). Its chief use at present is in admixture with butyl acetate as an ingredient of automobile lacquers applied by spraying, its function being to prevent "blush" or "bloom" during evaporation of solvent in a moisture-laden atmosphere. This effect of butanol is due to the formation of a constant boiling mixture consisting of 63 per cent. butyl alcohol and 37 per cent. water, which evaporates at a slightly quicker rate than either the alcohol or its diluent moisture. Since the "blush" formation is caused by water precipitating dissolved nitrocellulose and gum-resins, the effect of absorption or deposition of moisture from the atmosphere is counteracted by the evaporation of water as the above azeotropic mixture is formed with increasing water concentration in the solvent butyl alcohol. The presence of butyl alcohol enables blends to be made of ordinary ethyl alcohol with diluent hydrocarbons (benzol, or toluene). This formation of low-boiling-point mixtures by mixing solvents, in which one acts as a carrier or binder to overcome immiscibility and prevent separation of two others, is the basis of the art of making lacquers. It also indicates a future use for synthetic alcohols in motor-fuel blending to give both higher volatility and greater efficiency in high-compression engines.

Butanol Lacquers.—The varied uses of butanol in the production of a lacquer is only understandable by reference to components of a modern lacquer, consisting of nitrocellulose, resins, and a plasticiser dissolved in a mixture of suitable solvents. A solution of nitrocellulose yields a film on evaporation of the solvent that is very strong but adheres poorly to the surface of wood or metal. Owing to the absence of "give," the film either peels off or splits. The addition of varnish gums gives a "body" to the lacquer and increases the adherence of film, but a relatively non-volatile solvent or plasticiser must be added to make it remain plastic. The plasticiser thus remains in the film, which is a very viscous "solid" solution more impenetrable to moisture and air than nitrocellulose alone. The nitrocellulose for lacquer manufacture is graded according to its viscosity in a standard solvent mixture, the material for automobile lacquers being "half second viscosity cotton" (where "cotton" stands for soluble nitrocellulose). "Four second" cotton is also largely used, and "cottons" up to "three hundred second" viscosity are available for specific purposes. The nitrocellulose solvent proper consists of a mixture of "low boiling" and "medium boiling" solvents, and hydrocarbon

diluents. A typical solvent mixture and automobile lacquer are:—

Lacquer Solvent Mixture			Modern Automobile Lacquer Solvent mixture (as opposite)		1 gal.
		Per cent. by volume		viscosity	
Low boiler	Ethyl acetate	25	Nitrocellulose	(half-second "cotton")	1½ lb.
Medium boilers	Butyl acetate	15	Gum dammar	..	10 oz.
	Butanol	10	Ester gum	..	10 oz.
Diluents	Toluene	25	Plasticiser (Di-butyl phthalate)	..	10 oz.
	Benzol	25	Pigment	..	½ lb. to 4 lb.

The ethyl acetate acts as an excellent nitrocellulose solvent, which is of low cost and imparts volatility to the lacquer; the medium boiler (butyl acetate) making the lacquer flow smoothly and dry more slowly. It may be used alone or be partly replaced by other esters, such as amyl acetate, di-ethyl carbonate, ethyl lactate, diacetone alcohol, or butyl butyrate, the modifications being to give evaporation characteristics according to application of the lacquer by spray or brush. [Ethylene glycol mono-ethyl ether is a new rival to butyl acetate, its slower evaporation making it useful in brush lacquers, as it does not cut through, whilst freedom from strong choking odour of butyl acetate makes it suitable for household decoration. Cost alone can prevent its extended use.] With spray lacquers the solvents evaporate in a few minutes, but in brush lacquers the time taken for drying is up to half-an-hour. The butanol in the mixed solvent above performs several functions. It reduces the viscosity of nitrocellulose solutions and enables them to spread and flow evenly. Butanol is particularly valuable for dissolving ester-gum, kauri, or bleached shellac. Gum resins are ordinarily employed in lacquer in equal proportion to "cotton," but the gum may be increased considerably when the product becomes more like a spirit varnish. Natural gum resins contain waxy insoluble matter, and the latter is removed or "cut" by treating the gum resin with alcoholic solvents and filtering out the insoluble matter. Typical butanol "gum cuts" (or resin solutions) are:—

Solvent	Gum added to One Gallon of Mixed Solvent
Butanol	Bleached Shellac, 5 lb.
Butyl acetate (80%), butanol (20%)	Kauri, manila, or pontianac, 5 to 7 lb.
Butyl acetate (60%), benzol (40%)	Ester-gum, 10 lb.

Ester-gum (a condensation product of colophony and glycerol) is the cheapest (synthetic) resin. It is used in large quantity in lacquer manufacture, but requires addition of a small proportion of another gum-resin, such as dammar, to prevent the lacquered surface having a chalky (spongy) appearance. The full utility of butanol is evident with the harder (fossilised) gums, such as kauri. This gum dissolves in butyl acetate, but precipitates when nitrocellulose (dissolved in the same solvent) is added, but the turbidity is cleared up with butanol. Similarly the cheapening of lacquer cost by including diluents will cause precipitation of "gum" or "cotton" if butanol were not present. This property of butanol is important, as dammar for blending with ester-gum (see above) is only soluble in hydrocarbon mixtures (the gum cut being ordinarily 7 lb. of dammar in one gallon of a mixture of equal parts of benzol and methyl alcohol). The amount of plasticiser added varies from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the nitrocellulose present, the amount needed being greater with the gum content. Butyl-phthalate, a derivative of butanol, is a typical plasticiser, being a high boiling-point ester, which is a good solvent for both "cotton" and "gum." The plasticiser remains in the film of lacquer because it is practically non-volatile at ordinary temperatures. Heavily pigmented lacquers require more plasticising agent, and a difficulty in domestic use of pigmented lacquer is the need for ensuring adequate mixing and even distribution of the pigment. Another trouble with butanol type lacquers is "lifting" of the undercoat when lacquer is applied by a brush owing to fresh solvent cutting through. With spray application this solvent property of the fresh coat is an advantage, as the various coats become one. Ordinarily automobile lacquers are applied over special primers on metal or wood. The use of pure solvents and gum solutions free from residual odour is necessary to prevent objectionable or persistent

varnishy smell. As is evident above, the production of a good lacquer requires careful control in balancing up flow of lacquer, evaporation of solvent, and liability of "cotton" or "gum" to separate out. The great utility of butanol has been to prevent "blush" by acting as a dehydrating agent, whilst at the same time the incorporation of hard resins has led to the production of films that are harder and more glossy than those from coach varnish. Scratches on nitrocellulose lacquers can be polished away owing to the softness and thickness of the plastic film. Automobile lacquers are still in their infancy, and it is likely that within a few years it will be possible to paint a motor-car in the home garage and take it out the same day without detriment to its gloss.

Secondary alcohols are now being made by the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, under the Mann patents (see isopropyl alcohol).

Secondary butyl alcohol $[(CH_3)_2 \cdot CHOH \cdot CH_3]$, when pure, boils at $99.4^\circ C.$ with a sp. gr. of 0.8104 at $15^\circ C.$ At $20^\circ C.$ the alcohol dissolves about 30 per cent. by volume of water, and water dissolves 21 per cent. by volume of alcohol, but the two are immiscible in intermediate proportions at ordinary temperature. Secondary butyl alcohol gives a constant boiling mixture ($87.5^\circ C.$ at 760 mm. pressure), containing 77.72 per cent. by volume of the alcohol (or 72.7 per cent. by weight), which has a specific gravity of 0.8620 at $20^\circ C.$ Derivates of secondary alcohol (e.g., a mixture of secondary butyl acetate and of secondary amyl acetate) are being sold as a medium boiling lacquer solvent in competition with (normal) butyl acetate. The price is based upon the latter solvent, but it is lower.

Secondary amyl alcohol (b.p. $119.2^\circ C.$ and sp. gr. 0.8088 at 20°) has also been isolated, but enters commerce only in the mixed secondary butyl and amyl acetates noted above.

Secondary hexyl alcohol (b.p. $139.5^\circ C.$ and sp. gr. 0.8159 at $20^\circ C.$) is the source of a new solvent lacquer, hexyl acetate, worth \$1.75 per (American) gallon.

Tertiary alcohols are being made in a practically pure state from olefines liberated in a new process for cracking petroleum developed by the Barnsdall Corporation at Tiverton, R.I. Tertiary butanol $[(CH_3)_3C \cdot OH]$ is a solid melting at $25.5^\circ C.$ and boiling at $82.5^\circ C.$ It forms a constant boiling mixture containing 88.24 per cent. of tertiary butanol and 11.76 per cent. of water. These properties are almost identical with those of isopropyl alcohol, but tertiary butyl alcohol differs in being much more resistant to oxidising agents. If unpleasant after-odour is due to aldehyde, this new solvent should be free from this source of trouble, and this might be an advantage as a perfumery solvent compared with isopropyl alcohol. Its solidity at ordinary temperatures would not be a deterrent in mixtures with ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol. A curious point is that the boiling points of (primary) ethyl alcohol, (secondary) isopropyl alcohol, and (tertiary) butyl alcohol are so close that they cannot be separated by fractionation.

COST OF LIVING.—Official figures give the cost of living on January 1 as about 75 per cent. above that of July 1914, compared with 79 per cent. a month earlier.

WHEN SHOPS ARE CLOSED.—The "Referee" of January 16 has an article relating a Sunday search, lasting an hour and a quarter, for a chemist's shop where oxygen could be obtained. The conclusions drawn are that legislation on the matter is essential, and that "all chemists who do not live over their premises should be made to display the addresses at which they may be found in a prominent place in the window of their shops."

ATMOSPHERIC VARIATIONS.—A report just issued by a committee of the Meteorological Office (Air Ministry) states that the atmosphere of Newcastle-on-Tyne contains the highest proportion of total solids among the stations selected for comparison. Salford's air holds most tar and Leeds the least. Leeds contains also the smallest quantities of carbonaceous materials, insoluble ash, soluble ash, and sulphates. Birmingham air is lowest in chlorine content, while St. Helens is highest. Liverpool has most insoluble ash and Huddersfield most volatile salts.

Scottish Poisoning Statistics

THE two most recently issued reports of the Registrar-General for Scotland, covering the years 1924 and 1925 respectively, contain tables from which we have extracted the following statistics of accidental and suicidal poisoning fatalities:—

Name of poison	1924		1925	
	Negligence and accident	Suicide	Negligence and accident	Suicide
Acetic acid	1	—	—	—
Ammonia	2	—	—	2
"Antimony"	—	—	—	2
Arsenic	4	1	1	1
Carbolic acid	1	3	3	3
Chloral	1	—	—	—
Choral and a bromide	1	—	—	—
Chloroform	—	1	—	—
Cresylic acid	1	—	—	—
Hydrochloric acid ..	—	3	—	—
Hydrocyanic acid ..	—	2	—	4
Iodine	—	1	—	—
Lead carbonate	—	—	1	—
Lysol	6	28	5	38
Methyl salicylate ..	—	—	1	—
Opium, laudanum and morphine ..	—	1	1	1
Oxalic acid	1	2	1	2
Phosphorus	—	—	—	1
Potassium cyanide ..	—	2	—	—
Silver nitrate	—	—	1	—
Soda, caustic	1	—	—	—
Sodium nitrate	—	—	1	—
Strychnine	2	—	1	—
Veronal	—	1	—	—
Zinc chloride	1	—	—	—
Kind not stated ..	2	3	—	—

The death-rate for 1924 was 14.41 per 1,000 (70,357 deaths in an estimated population of 4,881,637); the corresponding figures for 1925 were 13.39, 65,507 and 4,893,032. The table we give adds up as follows:—1924, accident 24, suicide 48; 1925, accident 16, suicide 54. The rapid reversal of the proportion between the accident figures and those for suicide, familiar in Scotland ever since the present system of classification was instituted in 1862, is not easy to explain. In 1920 the respective totals were 37 and 17; in 1921, they were 23 and 19; in 1922 they were practically equal (18 and 17), and in 1923 the present state of things began with 10 and 49. The only other feature that calls for remark is the steady increase of suicides by means of lysol; in 1922 these numbered only four, whereas by 1925 they had risen to 38 (about 70 per cent. of the total number of suicides by poison). Carbolic and oxalic acids make a modest appearance in comparison, and in 1925 hydrochloric acid did not figure on either side of the list.

Business Changes

R. P. CHANTLER, LTD., chemists, Luton, have opened a branch in Biscot Road.

RAW & HIRST, chemists, have acquired the business of J. Savage & Co., Ltd., 4 Horton Road, Bradford.

MR. H. CLARKE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of J. Savage & Co., Ltd., at 140 Listerhills Road, Bradford.

MR. ARTHUR F. SURFLEET, Ph.C., has acquired, as from January 1, the business, known as Hornby's Pharmacy, 35 The Broadway, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21.

IN a case at Camelford, on January 10, in which a tradesman was summoned for selling saffron possessing only 10 per cent. of the colouring power of genuine dried saffron, owing to the presence of added mineral salts, it was shown that the defendant obtained the saffron under a guarantee and paid 120s. per lb. for it. His solicitor said that the saffron had been bought from the Bristol agents of a Spanish firm, and had evidently been adulterated in Spain. The case against the local trader was dismissed.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4., January 20

As the year advances, business generally is slowly improving, but the expansion has not been on the scale anticipated. Among crude drugs, ipecacuanha is very firm and dearer owing to short supply and absence of arrivals. Senega and agar agar remain firm. Nux vomica has been in more demand for Cochin. Coriander seed is firmer. Interest in drugs has centred in the auction this week. Among the essential oils there are practically no important price changes, but the demand is better. Lemon oil, after fair sales at cheaper rates, has improved. Cassia oil is dearer. Cochin lemongrass is easier, and Japanese peppermint has been sold at lower levels. Bourbon geranium has been attracting attention. Buyers continue to hold off bergamot and lavender. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group there is a fair amount of small business passing. Liquid bromine has advanced in Germany, and the prices of bromide salts show a sharp advance. Aspirin is firm and in brisk demand. Caffeine, theobromine and salol have been offered at cheaper rates. Among industrial chemicals, conditions show little change, the bulk of prices being steady. Lead and zinc products are cheaper; oxalic acid is firm and scarce; practically all potassium products are steady. Carbolic acid crystals are firm, and pitch is easier; cresylic acid is very firm and in brisk demand; pyridine is nominal. Among the fixed oils distinctly quiet markets are reported. Castor is unsteady, and deodorised coconut is cheaper. Palm oils are steadier. Turpentine seems more stable at the much reduced level. Hankow wood is dearer on spot, but quiet.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammon. bromide	Cassia oil	Benzels	Lead products
Cocoa butter	Coriander seed	Buchu	Peppermint oil
Ipecacuanha	Mercury	Carbolic acid	(Jp.)
Lemon oil	Rhubarb	crystals	Senna pods
Pet. bromide		Cassia fistula	(Alex.)
Sarsaparilla		Cocunut oil	Shellac
(grey Jam.)	Steadier	(deod.)	Terpene
Soda bromide		Honey	hydrate
Wood oil		Lemongrass oil	Turpentine
		(Cochin)	Zinc products
	Naphthalene	Methyl	
	Palm oils	salicylate	
		Naphthas	
		solvent	
		Pitch	
		Rubber	

Cablegram

NEW YORK, January 19.—Business is quiet. Taraxacum root is dearer at 16c. per lb., and elecampane root has advanced to 8½c. Copaiba balsam is higher at 49c., likewise Oregon balsam of fir at \$1.50 per U.S. gallon. Stillingia root is dearer at 29c., and citric acid is cheaper at 43½c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is firm, good No. 1 Kobe offering at 3s. 9d. per lb., and off colour at 3s. 8d.; good Yokohama is 3s. 6d. spot. Kobe No. 1 is 3s. 4½d. c.i.f., and Yokohama 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—English high-grade refined stands at £74 10s. to £75. The tendency for Chinese has been rather firmer, spot parcels being held for £45 delivered ex warehouse, and terms for shipment have stiffened up distinctly, being at around £51 10s., while holders of parcels afloat are wanting about £53 upward. Crude is rather nominal, ranging upward of £34 per ton on the spot.

CADMIUM.—There is a fairly active demand, and the market is very steady, while the bulk of the business continues to be placed with Australian agents on the basis of 1s. 10d. per lb. There is practically no interest for American metal, which is quoted at 1s. 10½d.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Japanese slabs on the spot are quoted at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8½d. per lb., and for January-March 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d. c.i.f. is quoted; ¼-oz. tablets are 3s. 3d. on the spot, and 2s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—At the auction held in Amsterdam on January 12, a total of 46,036 kilos Java pharmaceutical bark was offered for sale, representing a content of 1,133 kilos quinine sulphate. Of this, 20,127 kilos, representing 527 kilos quinine sulphate, sold at from 40½ to 85½ cents per ½ kilo. The next auction will be held on February 16.

CLOVES are slow of sale, Zanzibar offering at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. on the spot; for October-December shipment 8d. c.i.f. is quoted, and for January-March shipment sellers quote 7½d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended January 15 were 100, and the deliveries 187, leaving a stock of 7,105 bales, against 14,040 bales in 1926, and 14,149 bales in 1925. Up to January 15 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 300, against 433 in 1926, while the deliveries amount to 793, against 593 last year.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English is dearer at 1s. 8½d. per lb., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 17 that there is no alteration in this market. The improvement in the value of the Norwegian krone may advance the price of cod liver oil in sterling, but still 117s. to 120s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, is quoted for non-freezing steam-refined quality. The new codfishery at Lofoten will commence shortly.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed waterwhite glucose (corn syrup) is unchanged at 22s. 9d. per cwt. for prompt delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for prompt delivery, is 16s. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 15s. 6d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 22s. 3d. on the spot, and American for prompt delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. for superior, American canary for prompt delivery is 19s. 3d., and white 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch farina is 17s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and 17s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. for shipment.

MENTHOL is dull but steady at 17s. 9d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot; for January-March shipment sellers quote 16s. 9d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Although there has not been a great deal of activity the tendency since the beginning of this week has again been upward. Business has been reported lately at £17 5s., and later at £17 10s. per bottle for spot lots, less the usual discount. A fair quantity has lately arrived from Spain, but the stocks available here are not very important, and offers for shipment are restricted. Contrary to recent expectations it is now suspected that the market is likely to advance again. The price in America is very firm, and sales have been done through London on the basis of \$100 per bottle on the spot. American imports for 1926 are said to be very heavy, and much in excess of the previous year.

NUX VOMICA.—Most of the spot parcels of Cochin have been cleared, up to 17s. per cwt. having been paid. Little business is doing forward, Cochin offering at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt. c.i.f.

OPIMUM is quiet and in steady jobbing demand. Turkey druggists' is quoted at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per unit, according to shipper.

RUBBER.—Since our last report conditions have been somewhat easier, the general buying having subsided for the time being. There is no doubt that the American Buying Syndicate, which was at first looked upon by the market as an unimportant combination, is now being recognised as a very powerful body, inasmuch that prices during the past few weeks have been steadier than for many months past. The continued accumulation of the London stock is creating a very disquieting situation, apart from the financial aspect of the case, and we anticipate further heavy increases over the next two months, with a stock approaching 70,000 tons before restriction begins to show its effect on production. Last week stocks were again increased by 1,728 tons, and the London stock now stands at 52,484 tons, against 8,851 tons on the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January, 1s. 7½d.; February-March, 1s. 8d.; April-June, 1s. 8½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The market continues very quiet, with little change in prices. ANISE.—Spanish is 49s., and Russian 31s. 6d. per cwt. CANARY SEED.—Mazagan is still neglected; price asked is 17s. spot; Saffi, 16s. 6d.; good bold Spanish 30s., and small 23s. 6d. CUMIN SEED.—Maltese is 30s. to 32s. 6d. spot, and Morocco 29s. spot. CORIANDER SEED is firm; business has been done at 23s. 6d. spot, and sellers are now asking 24s. 6d. FENUGREEK SEED is 15s. spot. DILL SEED is 21s. 6d. HEMPSEED.—Manchurian is 14s. 6d. per cwt. LINSEED.—Mazagan is firm at 19s. 6d. MUSTARD SEED.—English is 32s. per cwt.

SENEGA has shown rather more demand, and remains at 3s. 1d. per lb. on the spot.

SHELLAC is easier, usual standard TN orange offering on the spot at 195s. to 200s. per cwt.; fine orange is 220s.

to 310s.; pure button, 235s., and AC cakey 200s. To arrive January-February shipment has been sold at 190s. to 193s. 6d. c.i.f., being cheaper. Sales for delivery include March at 204s. 6d. to 198s., 193s. 6d., and May at 207s. 6d. to 200s. to 196s. A little trade is passing, and bear operators are taking full advantage of the dull tone to depress the market—this in spite of the latest reports that the crop is very short.

Essential Oils

THERE is more inquiry this week, with few price changes to record. A fair demand has been noted in lemon, which is dearer. Cassia has also advanced. Cochin lemongrass is a shade easier, and Japanese peppermint is lower following speculative business. American peppermint is slow of sale, but steady.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during December 1926, compared with the same months in 1924 and 1925, also for the twelve months in the respective years:—

	1924	1925	1926
December imports (other lb. than turpentine) value	£117,893	£348,761	£327,265
Jan.-Dec. imports do. lb. value	£119,695	£159,010	£90,565
Jan.-Dec. imports do. lb. value	£4,240,640	£3,879,550	£4,260,130
December re-exports do. lb. value	£1,198,641	£1,223,350	£1,327,784
December re-exports do. lb. value	130,887	65,349	81,628
Jan.-Dec. do. do. value	£30,564	£24,486	£36,423
Jan.-Dec. do. do. value	£1,168,828	£1,014,207	£851,930
	£398,202	£380,056	£343,675

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged at 3s. per lb., and for shipment 2s. 4½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

BERGAMOT on the spot is scarce at about 29s. to 30s. per lb. for 37 to 38 l.a. For shipment, 24s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CAJUPUT on the spot is dull at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. CAMPHOR.—White essential oil is offered in drums at 57s. 6d. per cwt., and to come forward at 40s. c.i.f. Brown is 60s. on the spot.

CASSIA on the spot is rather firmer at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a.; for shipment from 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d. c.i.f. has been quoted.

CEDARWOOD on the spot is firm at 1s. 5d. per lb. in large drums, and 1s. 7d. in cases.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is unchanged at 1s. 5½d. per lb. For shipment 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. is quoted. Java is quoted at 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d. c.i.f. as to position. On the spot, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. is quoted.

EUCALYPTUS.—Some of the higher percentages have been selling recently; for 80 to 85 per cent. cineol 1s. 10d. per lb. is quoted; and 70 to 75, 1s. 9d.

GERANIUM.—Fair sales are reported in Bourbon for shipment at below 10s. per lb. c.i.f.; current quotations are firmer, up to 10s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. now being asked. On the spot, demand is slow at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb. Algerian is nominal at this level.

LEMON.—After a decline at the source, fair sales were reported at from 7s. to 7s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment, and on the spot sales were made at 7s. 6d. and less. The market has reacted, and 7s. 3d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 9d. c.i.f. are now current. Probably 7s. 9d. to 8s. would have to be paid on the spot, and interest in the article continues.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is easier at 3s. 7d. per lb. on the spot and 3s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive.

PALMAROSA is quoted at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. in original pots.

PATCHOULI.—Spot sales of Penang have been made at 42s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is nominal on the spot at 20s. per lb. Offers are made of prompt shipment at 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. c.i.f. Market manipulation in Japanese demethylised on this side, aided by lower prices from Japan, has led to a still further decline. This enabled a number of "bear" sellers to cover in, after which the market sagged still further. There is little demand on the spot and stocks are accumulating; sales have been made down to 8s. per lb. To arrive, sellers of January-March quote 7s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. Twenty-five cases peppermint oil have arrived from China.

SASSAFRAS is unchanged at 4s. per lb. for genuine American.

SPERMINT.—American on the spot is steady at from 19s. to 19s. 6d. per lb.

VETIVER.—Spot supplies of Bourbon appear to be scarce, and current values range from 42s. to 43s. per lb. Sales were made recently at 40s.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium) is unchanged at 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Spot holders quote 14s.

The following are the arrivals of essential oils which have taken place from the countries indicated during the period

January 13 to 19 inclusive:—Anise, star, oil (Ch.), 10 pkgs.; araucaria (Aust.), 6 cs.; bergamot (It.), 9 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 25 cs.; cedarwood (U.S.), 3 dm.; cinnamon leaf (Cey.), 2 dm.; citronella (Guat.) 3 dm., (Cey.) 19 dm., (Jv.) 4 dm.; coriander (Hungy.), 2 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 83 cs., 9 dm.; geranium (Alg.), 3 dm.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.), 4 cs.; ho (Jp.), 5 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 1 dm.; lemon (U.S.), 1 dm.; linaloe (U.S.) 2 cs., (Mex.) 3 dm.; orange (B.W.I.), 1 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 12 pots; peppermint (U.S.) 12 cs., (Fr.) 12 cs., (Ch.) 25 cs.; petitgrain (Fr.), 1 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.), 44 cs.; sassafras (U.S.), 3 cs.; wormseed (U.S.), 2 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

PRICES of bromides show a sharp advance following on higher quotations from Germany for bromine. Other products are about unchanged, with a fair amount of business moving. Aspirin is a bright feature. The Exemption Orders lifting key industry duty from several products, which have been expected for the last two weeks, have not yet been issued. Business in these products is at a standstill.

ACETANILIDE remains quiet at about 1s. 6½d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN is offering on spot at about 11s. 5d. per lb., with very little doing; forward position uncertain.

ASPIRIN.—Quite heavy business is reported and prices are steady, with makers and dealers about level at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb., according to quantity.

BARBITONE remains flat at 8s. 6d. per lb.; forward position is uncertain.

BENZALDEHYDE (0.03) is steady on a quiet market at 1s. 11d. per lb. for quantities in carboys.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Inquiry continues good with prices steady. British, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works. Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is of little interest: quoted at 3s. 3d. per lb. for quantities.

BROMIDES.—A sharp advance in prices is recorded, but at the time of writing prices on spot have not settled down. The advance is due to a rise in bromine prices from 2 marks 60 to 2 marks 80 per kilo. German list prices for bromide are: ammonium, \$78; potassium, \$68; sodium, \$70, all per 100 kilos, f.o.b. Hamburg. There are possibly some cheaper second-hand parcels to be picked up. Spot prices have not settled down, but the average price for ammonium is 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 1s. 9d. to 2s.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11½d. to 2s.

CAFFEINE.—Dutch makers offer the pure alkaloid at 10s. per lb., and caffeine citrate at 6s. 4d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady with a fair business moving; dealers quote for quantities to come forward at slightly under 1s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady, with spot lots of duty-paid crystals quoted at 3s. 3d. per lb. Business is slow.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remains slack at about 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and less from second-hands.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are unaltered at about 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities in demijohns; market dull.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is fairly steady, with little doing at 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unsteady and easy for quantities as quoted at 6s. 9d. per lb.

HEXAMINE is unchanged, but the market is not steady and business has been slow: quoted from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is neglected; spot is offered at 3s. 11½d. per lb., in quantities; forward position uncertain.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. (sp. gr. 1.21) in carboys is quoted at 2s. 1d. and 2s. 5d. per lb. in bottles.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) has been quiet, and quoted prices are rather unsteady at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is slack at 15s. 3d. per lb.; forward position is uncertain.

MENTHOL (SYNTHETIC) is quoted at from 10s. 5d. to 12s. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices for Continental show no change at 60s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., ex wharf.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady but rather slack at from 1s. 9d. per lb., for quantities in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE is steady but quiet at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—Rather less business is reported, but spot prices are well held; supplies limited. Forward position uncertain. Spot: crystals, 3s. 11d.; powder, 3s. 10d. per lb.

PHENAZONE is in little request with the spot value about 5s. 9d. per lb.; forward position is uncertain.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady at about 6s. to 6s. 2d. per lb., according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) remains rather dull, with offers plentiful at about 6d. per lb., for quantities in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is offered at 4s. 9d. per lb. RESORCIN in quantities might be taken up at slightly less than the quoted rates of about 4s. 3d. per lb.

SACCHARIN is unchanged. Makers' price of 550 for the home trade is 17s. per lb., plus 38s. per lb. duty, with the usual rebates for quantities taken on contract.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) shows no change and has remained rather quiet: quoted from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SALOL is offered by makers at 3s. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Good inquiry continues, with prices well maintained: good quality from 1s. 8d. per lb., and a shade less for material that is not quite odourless.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is lifeless at from 9s. to 10s.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Prices in various quarters are irregular and there is some cutting on the market. It is probable that something less than quoted rates is being accepted for the limited business moving. Crystals, about 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; powder, about 1s. 10d. per lb.

SULPHONAL remains dull at 10s. per lb.; forward position is uncertain.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* is steady at 2s. 8d. per lb. for large parcels, and from 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. for small lots.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remains neglected, with cheap rates being quoted. Continental, to come forward in quantities, 11½d. to 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPENE HYDRATE is quoted at 1s. 3d. per lb.

THEOBROMINE.—Dutch makers offer the pure alkaloid at 9s. 6d. per lb., and the sodium salicylate at 6s. 3d.

THYMOL has been selling more freely at keen prices of about 10s. 9d. to 11s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

VANILLIN remains irregular at from 17s. to 18s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity and seller.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, January 19.

CURRENT prices show little change on the week, and the market keeps generally steady. Acetone is easy as quoted. Oxalic acid is difficult to find on spot. Cream of tartar is firmer.

ACETIC ACID continues in fair demand at unchanged prices: 80 per cent. technical and pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is slow of sale, and is easy at £61 per ton, for B.G.S., in drums, ex wharf.

AMMONIA.—Anhydrous has been inquired for in good volume for forward delivery: dealers' prices are steady at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid, and less for contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—Grey galvanising is firm at £22, in casks, ex store, and cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC.—The tendency has continued upward, while there is not a great deal of white Cornish to be got for prompt delivery. Business has been done at around £17 for fair-sized lots delivered f.o.r. mines, and some sellers are now asking rather more money. According to recent official returns the home output for 1925 was 2,545 tons, against 3,027 tons for 1924.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) remains dull, with spot parcels offered at about £9 2s. 6d. per ton, in casks.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine) is quoted by British makers for home consumers on contract at £8 per ton, delivered, for four-ton contracts.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been a steady demand for export, but business is restricted, and terms for casks f.o.b. are £24 upward, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is rather firmer at from 82s. to 85s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for 99 to 100 per cent.

EPSOM SALT is in poor demand on spot, with parcels of commercial offering from £5 per ton, in single bags; cheaper for large quantities to come forward.

FORMALDEHYDE is very steady, and business continues satisfactory: 40 per cent. by volume, £40 5s. per ton, ex wharf.

FORMIC ACID remains slack, and is easy as quoted for quantities: 85 per cent., about £46 per ton, in carboys.

GLAUBER'S SALT is dull, with spot parcels of commercial in single bags offered at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—The markets have been quiet, and there was a sharp decline in prices to-day, closing flat. Lead acetate, brown, £41 10s.; white, £44 per ton, ex store; red lead, imported, £34 10s., c.i.f. London; white lead, dry, £33 13s. 9d.; ground in oil, £35 3s. 9d., c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is meeting with good business for the coming year, and prices for best brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal are steady at £20 per ton, in casks, ex store.

OXALIC ACID is firm on spot at 3½d. per lb. owing to acute shortage. Importers are holding off pending a result in

the application for exemption from liability to Key Industry duty.

POTASH CAUSTIC continues unchanged at Convention rates, with business slow: 88 to 92 per cent., solid, £29 per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £27 5s. per ton, c.i.f.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is steady, but business is light: 90 to 92 per cent., £25 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is steady but on the quiet side; dealers quote for quantities to arrive: crystals, 3½d. to 3½d.; powder, about 3½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE has been quiet so far this year, with dealers offering quantities at cut rates of about 5d. per lb., and a shade less for large lots.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is steady, and continues in fair sale at 7½d. for spot and forward.

SAL AMMONIAC is steady, and has been in better call: dog-tooth crystals, £51; medium, £30; fine white crystals, £19 per ton, in casks.

SODIUM ACETATE, although still in little demand, keeps very steady at the quoted price of £20 per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is quoted from 3d. to 3½d. per lb., with little business.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is unchanged, with little doing: pea crystals, £15 7s. 6d. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump, £9 per ton, in casks. British makers quote pea crystals at £15 5s. per ton, to home consumers on contract, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is dull in London: 95 per cent., £12 15s.; 96 per cent. refined, £13 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks.

SODIUM NITRITE has been quiet at unchanged prices: 100 per cent. basis, £20 per ton, and 21s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN is very steady at last week's price of 4½d. per lb., in casks, and business has been moving well.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is unchanged: Continental prices are still dear: spot, 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 7s. 6d.; broken, £12 7s. 6d. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR is in moderate demand, and the market keeps very firm. American crude, delivered Manchester, is £6 7s. 6d., and Sicilian crude is £6 5s. c.i.f. Sicilian flowers are £12 17s. 6d., and roll £10 5s. per ton c.i.f.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—The downward tendency has become more pronounced with another sharp drop this week in the metal, chiefly due to weakness in America, and increased stocks. Zinc ashes have dropped to about £11 10s., although sellers of 70 per cent. are asking over £12 per ton. Zinc oxide was slow, and prices may again be reduced, while standing now at about £34 up to £42, according to quality.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch is easier, and carbolic acid crystals are firm. Cresylic acid continues firm. Other items show little change. Business rather sluggish. ANILINE OIL is offered in small quantities at about 9½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT shows no change, with supplies limited; quoted at 9½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is nominal at 1s. 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL is steady but quiet: commercial 90's about 2s. 3d.; pure, from 2s. 6d. per gallon ex works. XYLOL is very slack and unsteady: pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, about 2s. 4d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals is quite firm at 6½d. per lb. for quantities, f.o.b., in drums with over-casks. Japan are definite buyers at this limit, and the market may be said to be a little more active. It is stated that it is only the presence of a limited quantity of secondhand material that keeps the market price down to 6½d. A good quantity was purchased by speculators last September-October at 5½d. and 6d., and is now being sold at a small profit. CRESYLIC ACID is very firm, and business is brisk: 97 to 99 per cent. American specification, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per gallon, f.o.b., in bulk quantities. CREOSOTE OIL is holding steady, with all supplies moving well: ex works, 8½d. to 8½d.; f.o.b., 9d. to 9½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. NAPHTHALENE is steadier, although still slack: flakes and balls, £14 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Hamburg. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady but very dull at £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. PYRIDINE is nominal, with no business being done: 10s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH is easier, with the quotation standing at 122s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. Business has been slow and small.

Fixed Oils, etc.

DISTINCTLY quiet markets continue to be reported, and a number of reductions in prices are recorded. Palm oils are much steadier. Linseed oil is steady, and turpentine, at the lower rates, is also a more stable market. ACID OILS.—Prices are about the same, with the market dull: coconut and palm kernel, 36s. 9d.; groundnut, 30s.; soya, 24s. spot. CASTOR is unchanged but dull, and inclined to be unsteady: pharmaceutical, 51s. 6d.; first pressings, 46s. 6d.; second pressings, 44s. 6d. per cwt. spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—Cheaper prices are quoted for deodorised: spot in barrels is 49s.; Ceylon, 42s. c.i.f.;

Cochin, 46s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Quiet markets are recorded: deodorised, 43s.; common edible, 41s.; soapmaking, 40s.; crude, 35s. 9d. spot. GROUNDNUT.—Deodorised on spot is steady but dull at 50s. 6d., in barrels: crude Oriental, in bulk, 41s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL remains dull: deodorised, about 47s.; crude, about 41s. 6d. spot. PALM shows a slight recovery on the week, and the market is now rather firm after the recent weeks of depression: Lagos, 35s. 6d.; softs, 35s.; medium, 35s.; hards, 35s.; bleached, 38s. spot. RAPE has been quiet: refined, about 50s.; crude, 48s. spot. SOYA.—Deodorised, in barrels, 41s. 6d. spot; crude, 38s. spot; market is dull. LINSEED (raw, naked) has been generally quiet, but prices are better forward on the week: on spot, 31s. 9d.; January-April, 30s. 3d.; May-August, 30s. 3d.; September-December, 30s. 10½d. Boiled oil, 33s. 3d. spot. Hull, on spot, 31s. 1½d.; January-April, 31s. 1½d.; May-August, 30s. 10½d. TURPENTINE.—The market showed improvement late last week, business having been done at rather better prices in forward positions. Demand, however, was slow, and on reduced American quotations prices eased off on Tuesday, and the position is still uncertain. Spot closed on Wednesday at 51s.; February-April, 52s. 6d.; May-June, 52s. 6d.; July-December, 52s. 6d. Deliveries for last week were much better at 2,327 barrels, making a total of 4,167 barrels since January 1. Stocks were returned at 49,803 barrels, comparing with 55,248 barrels a year previous. Including the landings and afloats the London visible supply was returned at 68,886 barrels, comparing with 56,148 barrels a year previous. RESIN was a dull market, although prices were a little harder on Tuesday. The statistical position is considered quite good, but buyers are living from hand to mouth. C.i.f. terms were about as follows for American shipment:—B to G 24s. 4½d., H to Y 25s. 3d., K/M 29s. 9d., W.G. 34s., W.W. 38s. per cwt. Spot terms are about 9d. over these figures. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot remains quiet, but is quoted at the higher rate of 75s.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Lubricating oils continue steady but rather quiet. Benzol is easier, and solvent naphthas are unsteady. Other products are about the same. Business is only moderate. BENZOL is rather easier and in better supply: crude 65's, 1s. 4d.; standard motor, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; pure, about 2s. 8d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Market quiet and prices are unchanged: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 850 gravity, £4 15s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE are easy as quoted and dull: wax, 3d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is quoted at £24 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are firm: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free, Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank; 7½d. buyers' barrels filled free, and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—Quoted prices are about the same, with the market quiet and easy: special No. 1, £26 17s. 6d.; No. 1, £25 7s. 6d.; No. 3, half-white, £22 5s.; No. 4, half-white, £16 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are distinctly quiet at easier rates, closing unsteady: 90 to 160, 1s. 7½d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 1s. 3½d. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES continue quiet: white to snow white, £38 to £58; amber and yellow, £18 10s. to £22 10s.; dark stiff green, £13 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS.—The spot market continues steady, with the shipping market tending to harden. On spot, pales, £10 7s. 6d. to £23 5s.; reds, £12 12s. 6d. to £23 5s.; dark cylinders, £12 15s. to £34; filtered cylinders, £20 to £33 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for quantities. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £28 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL, £15 5s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

London Drug Auctions

Commercial Sale Rooms,
Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
January 20.

At the opening auctions of the year the demand was poor, except for a number of articles which were bought by wholesale druggists, it being noticeable that there was practically no demand from dealers and exporters. Cape aloes sold at about steady rates. Sumatra benzoin was neglected, and for buchu small sales were made at easier prices. Cardamoms were entirely neglected, while for cassia fistula there was rather more demand at easier rates. Cascara sagrada has been selling privately. Calumba was forced off without reserve at steady prices. Dragon's blood was neglected. Elemi failed to sell in auction, but sales had been made privately at steady rates. Gamboge is getting into smaller compass, and there was a small demand at previous prices. There was practically no demand for honey, the large supply of which mostly consisted of inferior quality. Matto Grosso

ipeacuanha met with a sensational advance of about 5s. 6d. per lb. owing to scarcity. Rhubarb was in better demand at generally firmer prices, and for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla an advance of 1d. per lb. was paid, while native Jamaica was firm but in small request. Tinnevely senna was steady, and for Alexandrian hand-picked pods rather lower prices had been taken privately. Beeswax is still neglected, but held for previous prices. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite root (Jp.)	10	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Aloes—			Matto Grosso	13	9
Cape	50	18	Irish moss	10	0
Curacao (powd.)			Jambul seed	5	0
(dm.)	12	0	Kino (Afr.)	12	0
Zanzibar	15	0	Kola	98	0
Ammon. phosph.			Liquorice juice	9	0
(cks.)	5	0	Liquorice root	28	0
Ammoniacum (cs.)	49	0	Margosa oil (dm.)	1	0
Annatto seed	91	0	Musk seed	75	0
Asphaltum (Syr.)	24	0	Myrrh	26	3
Balsam Peru	5	0	Olibanum	39	0
Balsam tolu	15	0	Orange peel	16	2*
Benzoin—			Orris	26	0
Siam	18	0	Palmarosa oil (pots)	7	0
Sumatra	112	9	Pareira brava	35	0
Buchu	92	6	Peppermint oil (Jp.)	10	0
Calumba	50	50	Pistachio nuts	10	0
Camphor (Ch. cr.)	5	0	Podophyllin resin	1	0
Cannab. Ind.—			Podophyllum root	54	0
African	10	0	Quillaia	2	0
Bombay	1	0	Quince seed	15	5
Cardamoms	380	2	Rhapontica root (Ch.)	28	0
Cascara sag.	501	126	Rhubarb (Ch.)	111	24
Cashew nuts	50	0	Saffron (fin)	1	0
Cassia fistula	74	£0	Sage	15	0
Castorium (kgs.)	3	0	Salp	4	0
Chamomiles	5	0	Sandarac	10	0
Chiretta	19	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Chinchona	140	9*	Grey Jamaica	24	14
Civet (hrns.)	22	0	Honduras	11	0
Cochineal	5	0	Lima	6	0
Colocyth	14	0	Native Jam.	38	1
Cubebs	49	0	Scammony resin	1	0
Cuttle fish bone	16	0	Senega	4	0
Dragon's blood	115	1	Senna and pods—		
Elemi	59	0	Alex.	107	5
Ergot	5	0	Tinnevely	242	35
Ergot (Swiss) (cwt.)	2	0	Squill	11	0
Euphorbia pil.	33	0	Strophanthus	20	0
Galbanum	5	0	Tamarind pulp	23	0
Gambier cube	8	3	Tamarinds (W.I.)	1	0
Gamboge	16	2	Taraxacum	28	0
Gingergrass oil (pot)	1	0	Tonka beans	16	0
Guaiacum	24	3	Tragacanth	79	0
Gum acacia	287	25	Turtle dried	7	6
Henna	5	0	Valerian (Belg.)	5	0
Honey—			Wax (bees)—		
Australian (cs.)	36	36	Abyssinian	20	0
Calif.	20	0	Beniguela	74	0
Guatemala	35	0	Conakry	20	0
Havti	148	2	East African	206	0
Honduras	12	0	East Indian	39	0
Jamaica	563	7	Egyptian	11	0
Porto Rico	27	0	Jamaica	12	0
St. Lucia	98	0	Morocco	45	0
San Domingo	189	3	St. Lucia	1	0
Trinidad	4	0	West African	17	17
West Indian	43	7	West Indian	2	0
			Wax, Carnauba	5	5

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape was steady, three cases good seconds selling at 39s. per cwt., and for an odd lot of five cases 37s. 6d. per cwt., subject to seller's approval, was accepted for ordinary seconds. Good bright firsts were held at 40s. per cwt.

AMMONIACUM.—A lot of twenty-five cases small darkish loose grains, partly blocky, sold cheaply without reserve at from 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Fair to good palish mostly loose tears were limited at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., and darkish at 10d.

ASPHALTUM.—A lot of twenty-four bags Syrian, which has been absent from this market for a lengthy period, was limited at 60s. per cwt.

BENZON.—Small sales of Sumatra were made at steady prices, comprising four cases good fair almondy seconds, at £8 per cwt., and five cases common barky false packed seconds at £6 per cwt.

BUCHU is still on the easy side. For good round greenish, free from stalk, 1s. 5d. was wanted. A bale of long ovals sold at 1s. 3d., and three bags bronzy long ovals went at 1s. 2d. A bale of round greenish part stalky sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., subject. Various bids are to be submitted, including 1s. 3d., for five bags faded round and stalky.

CALUMBA.—A lot of fifty bags fair small to medium natural sorts sold without reserve, with competition, at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Five cases Chinese testing 90 per cent. were retired at 2s. 8d. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Ten bags African siftings were limited at 2s. 2d., and for a case of Bombay tops 22s. was wanted.

CARDAMOMS were quite neglected, only two cases good bold pale Ceylon-Mysore being disposed of at 7s. 3d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The offerings included a lot of 275 bags 1924 peel, of which two tons had been sold privately, and 72s. 6d. per cwt. was asked for the remainder. A lot of five bags part mossy and thickish 1924 quilly sold without reserve at 65s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA was slightly easier, sixty bags selling at 20s. per cwt. for East Indian part rattly pod.

COCHINEAL.—Five bags fair black were limited at 3s. 3d. per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—A single case of good re-boiled Singapore lump sold at £27 10s. per cwt.; fair reed was limited at £13 10s.

EUPHORBIA PIL.—A lot of twenty-nine bales was bought in at 30s. per cwt.

GAMBER.—A lot of three bags cubes sold at 55s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—For good Siam pipe of mostly orange fracture, part blocky and damp, £18 10s. per cwt. was wanted. Two cases of fair Siam pipe, slightly mixed fracture and part blocky, had been sold privately.

GUAIACUM was steady, two barrels and one case good glassy block selling at 2s. 6d. per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—A lot of twenty-five bags small to medium bleached Kordofan sorts sold at 85s. per cwt. subject.

ELEMI was represented by fifty-nine cases, which were bought in, comprising fair Manila firsts at 85s. per cwt., yellowish seconds at 75s., and thirds at 65s. Privately, sales of firsts have been made at 85s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Five bags fair sound were held at 4s. 6d. per lb., and 2 cwt. Swiss had not arrived in time.

HONEY.—A large supply of mostly inferior quality offered, and really good-class honey was lacking. Demand was poor, and only retail sales were made at irregular but easier rates. The sales included thirty-six cases Australian at 45s. per cwt. for pale set, 40s. for light brown, and 35s. for dark brown. Of Jamaica, 553 packages offered, but only oddments sold, including six barrels of dark amber setting at 35s.; three lots had been sold privately. Of Haiti, 148 packages offered, and two lots sold at 38s. for pale set and amber set. Of San Domingo, fifty-five packages offered, and six sold, including three pale set at 43s. to 47s., and three pale set partly fermenting at 31s.; three packages had been sold privately.

IPEACUANHA.—Owing to the small supply and the absence of arrivals, a sensational advance of about 5s. 6d. per lb. was paid to-day, nine bales of Matto Grosso out of thirteen submitted selling at 20s. per lb. The selling broker intimated that an advice had been received from shippers that morning to say that there is no crop, and not to sell below 20s. per lb. No other description of ipeacuanha was offered.

KOLA.—Fair bright St. Lucia halves and whole were obtainable at 3d., fair dullish Jamaica at 2½d., and good bold bright halves at 3½d.

MYRRH.—A lot of three bags inferior mixed glassy Somaliland sorts sold at 60s. per cwt. subject to seller's approval. Fair part blocky sorts were limited at 92s. 6d. to 95s., and pickings at 50s. down to 35s. for inferior woody.

ORANGE PEEL.—Of ten cases offered two had been sold privately, and 2s. per lb. was asked for the remainder.

QUINCE SEED has become scarce: two bags fair Cape were held at 2s. 1d. per lb. A lot of five bags inferior East Indian sold at 9d. per lb.

RHUBARB was in rather better demand at firmer prices. The sales included good medium to bold round Shensi, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.; small to medium flat ditto 3s. 3d., and pickings 2s. to 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d.; medium to bold flat, with two-thirds ordinary pinky fracture, 2s.; round ditto, with three-quarters pinky fracture, at 2s. 3d. subject. Of flat High-dried, four cases sold at 2s. 2d. per lb. subject for medium to bold, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture; very wormy was bought in at 1s. 3d. Of round rough High-dried six cases sold at 1s. 10d. per lb. for medium, with two-thirds grey and dark fracture. Canton was bought in at from 2s. to 2s. 4d.

SALEP.—Two bags fair were retired at 2s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine grey Jamaica was 1d. per lb. dearer, fourteen bales selling at 1s. 8d. per lb. for good fibrous to fair part coarse. A further ten bales were retired at 2s. per lb., and for six bales Lima no price was mentioned. Of Native-Jamaica thirty-eight bales offered, and one sold at 1s. 6d. per lb. for good red. Common dull mixed yellow and grey was limited at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; holders were firm. Of Honduras, eleven serons part wormy were held at 1s. 9d. per lb.

SENEGA.—A lot of four bales leanish stemmy was brought in at 3s. 2d. per lb.

SENNA.—Tinnevely was steady, the sales comprising three bales bold and medium clean greenish leaf at 6d., ordinary

to middling yellowish 3d. to 3½d. Bold green is held for 7½d. Seven bales Tinnevely darkish pods sold at 4½d. subject. Alexandrian sifting were bought in at 4d., and for fair hand-picked pods in cases 4s. was asked; five cases had been sold privately.

SQUILL.—A lot of eleven bags fair pale was bought in at 18s. per cwt., a bid of 15s. being refused.

TARAXACUM.—A lot of twenty-eight bags fair foreign were limited at 47s. 6d. per cwt.

TURTLE (DRIED).—Six cases from the Seychelles sold at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

WAX, BEES', was neglected, the only sale being seventeen bales West African at £8 per cwt. subject to seller's approval, for half brown and half darkish block. Benguelan was limited at from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. as to quality. Jamaica was limited at £9 5s. per cwt. for fair mixed colours, and dull bleached Calcutta at from £9 15s. to £10 5s.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—A lot of five bags chalky grey sold at 150s. per cwt.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

DURING the month of September 1926 Bulgaria exported 355 kilos of rose oil, valued at 29,152,783 levas, consigned to the following countries:—Great Britain, 58 kilos; Belgium, 3 kilos; Germany, 37 kilos; Italy, 2 kilos; United States, 66 kilos; Turkey, 180 grams; France, 84 kilos; Switzerland, 105 kilos. According to the official statistics, the total exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during the first nine months of 1926 amounted to 2,566 kilos, valued at 167,684,270 levas.

Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table gives the exports of cinchona and coca from Java during the first nine months of 1925 and 1926:—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	January-September 1925	January-September 1926	January-September 1925	January-September 1926
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Brit. India	112,000	—	—	—
Egypt	—	—	—	11,426
France	—	16,537	—	18,819
Germany	—	—	13,741	27,242
Great Britain	440,000	624,989	—	—
Japan	341,000	418,279	272,303	150,856
Netherlands	3,671,000	3,384,236	522,165	601,014
Port Said	—	—	—	8,837
Other countries	15,000	—	—	—
Total	4,579,000	4,444,041	808,209	818,194

Exports of quinine from Java during the period January to September inclusive, 1926, totalled 124,039 kilos, against 139,996 kilos during the first nine months of 1925.

The Rubber Market in 1926

S. FIGGIS & Co., produce brokers, 45 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., have issued their annual review of the rubber market, which gives a comprehensive survey of last year's events. It was a difficult year for the rubber trade, both for manufacturers as well as the market, and the circular explains why, instancing, among other reasons, that the "Hoover" campaign in the early spring was successful in creating a non-buying sentiment among the American public, and other produce was similarly affected, but it is well to remember (says the review), as Sir Alfred Mond rightly reminds us, that we are not entirely a decadent nation, and in spite of labour troubles . . . it is still easier to find money in London, for any sound proposition, than anywhere else in the world. Messrs. Figgis estimate the actual shipments of rubber to be 614,000 tons, of which 579,000 tons are Eastern plantation, the decrease continuing to show itself in the Dutch shipments. But even this reduced production was more than the trade required, as consumption in America instead of increasing has fallen off to the extent of about 25,000 tons; in 1925 she used 390,000 tons, and in 1926 365,000 tons. England on the other hand has increased her consumption by 10,000 tons, using about 40,000 tons; this sets off the decline in Germany, and with the other countries taking slightly more than last year, the consumption of the rest of the world is estimated to be 180,000 tons, making a total of 545,000 tons, against 560,000 tons in 1925. A surplus of about 69,000 is therefore left, which is estimated to be the increased supply in Europe and America to-day on the figures at the end of 1925. The stocks in the East are rather heavier than last year, 30,000 tons. It must always be remembered (says the review) that stocks cannot go below certain figures in each port, and with production on its present level the necessary (minimum) in and out stock in Europe, America, and the East is considered to be 70,000 tons, and such a figure would mean very high prices.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Methylated Spirit Drinking in Glasgow

SIR,—Referring to the paragraph, in your issue of January 15, on methylated spirit drinking in Glasgow, wherein it is stated that a report had been compiled containing the names of chemists and others who supplied known drinkers, etc., Mr. Arthur (chairman of the branch) and I have it on the highest official authority that there is no such list in existence, and that no complaint has been made against chemists, who, we believe, are very careful whom they supply.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. DUFF,

Secretary, Glasgow and S.W. Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

John Bell's Laboratory

SIR,—I was interested in reading the observations by "Xrayser III" on Hunt's picture of "The Laboratory," as I have a proof before letters of the etching by Murray. I think the title is "The Laboratory." Whoever the "laboratory man" represents, it is a striking portrait. In those days a man was not too old at forty to take an interest in his work. An old friend, a master in his own craft, said to me, on seeing this picture: "He looks proud of his job." "*Labore cum Dignitate*," would be an excellent title. The interest of the boy (eleven or twelve years old, apparently) cleaning up the utensils is delightful to the writer, who started at about the same age. My copy is particularly interesting, as it bears the autograph inscription "G. T. Huggins from his friend Jacob Bell."—Yours faithfully,

Southall.

JOHN HICKMAN.

Drug Tariff Review

SIR,—As a panel chemist I am interested in your remarks on the quotation (*C. & D.*, January 15, p. 78), stating that "the larger the volume of Insurance dispensing the more profitable it is to the pharmacist." I thought it was recognised, at any rate by the small man, that when the work could be done by himself without interference with his other trade it might show a small profit, but that when it increased to such an extent that he had to take an assistant it did not cover the wages. The only possible thing it might do would be to enable him to have an assistant whom he could not afford before, and possibly get a little extra work done in quiet moments; the next stage is when the work increases beyond the capacity of one assistant, when the same argument applies again. If the rates of pay are so profitable, why do not men with a large panel connection give up their side-lines?—Yours, etc.,

PROFITABLE (17/1).

The Parliamentary Fund Appeal

SIR,—With the parliamentary fund appeal I presume we are all in sympathy, and greatly hope success will crown our efforts. At the same time, I should have preferred it if we had been addressed as "chemists and druggists" rather than so much of the "pharmacist" business. If the old title comes to be officially discarded something will come of it to our disadvantage later on. In a generation or so the public may understand to the full extent what is meant by "pharmacist," but meanwhile I should deem it wise to keep the words "chemist and druggist" on some portion of the signboard. Better still would it be to come to an early agreement in regard to the adjective "pharmaceutical." As we are all pharmaceutical chemists and druggists in all essentials, why not make it so in fact? There are plenty of traders who would be content and glad to compromise (if one may say so), and to assume, if allowed to do so, a title for which we as a body apparently have no further use.

Yours, etc.,

LOOKER-ON (18/1).

Legal Queries

G. W. B. (11/1).—So far as we are aware, there are no new Regulations regarding the sale of artificial vinegar. You may have in mind the Vinegar Bill, which has not yet been passed by Parliament.

A. T. (13/1).—There is no law or regulation which prohibits or limits the use of benzoic acid in medicines. Perhaps you have in mind the new regulations regarding the use of preservatives in food.

Argus (12/1).—A list of the colouring matters which may not be used in food is given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1927, p. 262. You may not sell a mixture of boric acid and sodium bicarbonate for use in Great Britain as a preservative for butter.

E. J. T. (8/1).—We gave in the *C. & D.*, January 10, 1925, information as to obtaining a wine licence and the grounds upon which to base the application. Similar information was also given in the *C. & D.*, February 28, 1925, p. 327.

T. B. L. (12/1).—There is no specific regulation as to labelling or selling in a special manner a solution of caustic soda. In common law, however, it is due to you to take precautions to warn the public of the dangers of the fluid.

E. A. (14/1).—The provisions governing prescriptions for "dangerous" drugs in Insurance dispensing do not cover prescriptions from any other source. If there is similarity of working methods with the Guardians, the Home Office should be approached and asked to permit the same method to be employed. You should not adopt the method without sanction.

Doubtful (11/1).—Is a director of a limited company who is remunerated by a salary of £220 a year and a share of profits guaranteed at a minimum of £50 a year liable to be insured under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance schemes? [As the director is receiving remuneration at a rate in excess of £250 a year, in respect of non-manual labour, he is exempt from liability to insurance.]

W. D. W. (10/1) has an apprentice who is indentured for three years at a wage of 10s., 15s. and £1 a week respectively, for each of the three years. As the apprentice is indentured, and, consequently, sure of his wages, must he be insured under the Unemployment Insurance scheme as well as the Health Insurance? [If the lad is sixteen years of age he must be insured under the Unemployment scheme and also the Health scheme.]

Dens (8/1).—The practice of dentistry is defined by Section 14 (2) as follows:—

The practice of dentistry shall be deemed to include the performance of any such operation and the giving of any such treatment, advice, or attendance as is usually performed or given by dentists, and any person who performs any operation or gives any treatment, advice, or attendance on or to any person as preparatory to or for the purpose of or in connection with the fitting, insertion or fixing of artificial teeth.

It is seen that this definition does not include the mechanic who actually makes the denture or repairs dentures, so long as he is not in contact personally or by writing with the patient.

Subscriber (11/1) ordered goods, a few weeks ago, from the representative of a firm in another town. Soon after the order was given the goods arrived by motor, "cash on delivery," and as this seemed such an unusual method of doing business "Subscriber" refused to accept delivery. He is now being threatened with legal proceedings by a firm of solicitors if he does not pay for the goods. Is he liable to pay, or should he contest the claim? [Having ordered the goods without making any special arrangement as to payment, "Subscriber" was bound to pay for them on delivery. In the absence of a special arrangement to the contrary, delivery of and payment for goods are concurrent obligations on the part of the seller and the buyer respectively. We advise "Subscriber" to accept the goods and pay cash for them as, in our view, he has no defence to an action for damages for their non-acceptance.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Midlands (30/12).—**VALUE OF BUSINESS.**—The details you give of the business are so scanty as to yield no clue as to the profits. An assumption only can be made which may put too low a value on the business. Assuming the *C. & D.* Retail Price List is used in the sale of drugs the total net profit would be at least £300, yielding a price *plus* the stock £1,500. It is also assumed that there is no special advantage covered by the term good-will—if there is, this value should be added.

J. G. K. (3/1).—**SILVERING GLASS.**—Edel's process founded on that of Liebig is as follows: Two solutions are prepared (1) a silvering liquid and (2) a reducing liquid. No. 1 is made by dissolving silver nitrate 30 gm. in distilled water 240 gm., and treating with ammonia until the precipitate at first formed is redissolved, then filtering bright and making up to 480 c.c. with water. No. 2 solution is obtained by dissolving potassium sodium tartrate 0.75 gm. in water 300 gm., and boiling. Next add silver nitrate 0.166 gm., and boil for from 10 to 15 minutes until the liquid turns grey. After filtration make up to 480 c.c. with water. For use 30 c.c. of each solution is mixed, diluted with 120 c.c. of water and poured over the chemically clean surface of the glass to be silvered. In about an hour the whole of the silver will be deposited, the glass then being rinsed in water, set up on edge to dry and finally backed with a protective coating of asphalt varnish.

Scidlitz (3/1).—**ESSENCE OF CINNAMON.**—A two per cent. solution of oil of cinnamon in isopropyl alcohol is suitable for your requirements. If required coloured, tincture of cinnamon should replace part of the alcohol.

R. A. S. (3/1).—**EAR-PIERCING.**—The ear piercer required is sold by druggists' sundries houses. It is pressed through the lobe of the ear on to a piece of cork held behind the spot. The charge is 1s. to 2s. 6d.

Nemo (4/1).—**ALKERMES**, formerly used as a colouring matter for pharmaceutical preparations, was *Coccus Ilicis*, but is now superseded by cochineal which gives a brighter colour.

A. F. (4/1).—The price of ext. senegæ liq. in the *C. & D.* Retail Price List should be 1s. 6d. oz. We are much obliged to you for calling attention to the mistake.

G. W. (4/1).—**MACASSAR OIL** is the name applied to the fat of the seeds of Paka (*Sclleicheria trijuga*). The freshly expressed oil is used in India for cooking purposes, and as a hair oil, also medicinally. Rowland's Macassar oil has, as a base, a fixed oil of which the secret is well guarded. It has been suggested that the oil used is ben oil, from the seeds of *Moringa pterygo-sperma*, var. *oleifera*, but, as we have said, the present composition is only known to the makers.

S. S. B. (4/1).—(1) **STARCH WAX**, used for preventing the iron sticking to the linen, is paraffin wax, generally tinted and supplied in cakes. The older method is

Powdered borax	...	...	18 lb.
Spermaceti	...	...	4 lb.
Powdered tragacanth	...	...	2 lb.

These additions also add to the surface gloss of the starched article. (2) **WASHING SILK.**—A powder which we analysed recently employed in the water when washing silk stockings was found to consist of potassium acid sulphate 3 parts, citric acid 7 parts. It was claimed that the treatment prevented the formation of "ladders."

H. L. (5/1).—**LEMONADE CRYSTALS.**—These are prepared by spraying on to 10 oz. of citric acid or tartaric acid, or a mixture of these

Oil of lemon	...	...	3j.
Crocein B.	...	...	gr. ij.
Proof spirit	...	...	3l.

Other similar preparations are made flavoured with orange, raspberry, and ginger.

Celia (5/1).—Proprietary medicines are not mentioned in the Insurance drug tariff, but this does not prevent a medical practitioner from ordering such articles if he considers them necessary in the treatment of the insured person.

H. H. (6/1).—**MALT AND OIL.**—Any modification in the method of mixing this product will not remove the danger of fermentation or obviate the crystallisation trouble to which you refer. These faults require care in malting and kilning of barley, prior to mashing at controlled temperature to ensure that saccharification of the starch is not carried too far in the finished malt extract. The expert maker of malt extract follows a set routine of temperature of his malt mash, the warmer this is the more dextrin remaining in the malt extract. The only way to ascertain precise conditions is to make experimental mashes and determine the proportion of reducing sugars to the total extract. Fermentation is the consequence of too thin a malt extract, usually because of a fear that it will crystallise if evaporated too far *in vacuo*. Some makers add glycerin (up to 10 per cent.) and/or dextrin (up to 5 per cent.) to safeguard against this trouble, but the latter must be added before finally evaporating to density controlling the specific gravity of the gold product, which is the best indication of non-fermentable characteristics. The fermentation is due to yeast organisms, some *Torula* types being able to ferment saturated solutions of cane sugar. Cleanliness in manufacture helps to avoid contamination with yeast spores, but the malt material itself can be a source of trouble in this respect. Kilning over coke fires is helpful, as the sulphur dioxide in the hot gases and high temperature of about 160° F. effect a partial sterilisation. The style of packing has ordinarily little influence on the keeping of malt extract unless the method of sealing is bad, when evaporation from the surface will increase the liability to crystallisation. The usual malt and oil jar with rubber ring or waxed paper disc as a seal is quite good enough for all practical purposes except export to hot climates.

Argus (7/1).—**PRESENT-DAY SALARIES.**—The average beginning salary of a qualified man with appropriate business experience is £5 weekly; commission is an extra incentive. Bonus on turnover is somewhat unfair to both sides; it must be low to save the face of the proprietor, and if it is too low it is no use to the assistant. A bonus founded on net profit is the only satisfactory method for both. You need not be sensitive on the question of profits, as any assistant worth £5 a week should have sufficient brains to estimate the profit within 5 per cent. of the goods he sells.

W. M. (9/1).—**EMULSIFIED DISINFECTANTS.**—We suggest that you experiment with quillaia extract in making the disinfectant. This would ensure emulsification and freedom from free alkali.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1877

Melon Sugar

A company has been formed in California with the object of cultivating melons for the purpose of producing sugar from them. There is every prospect of success in this enterprise. Sugar can be made with far less trouble from the melon than from the beet root; nothing like the same amount of purification is necessary. The cultivation and collection of melons is much easier than is that of beet root, and lastly the surplus of the melon can be turned to valuable account. The seeds yield an oil, excellently adapted for table use, while the final residue makes a nutritious cattle food. We imagine beet root can be grown in a smaller space than can melons to yield an equal proportion of sugar; but there are, doubtless, many parts of the world where this consideration would be overbalanced by the economy in the labour and expense of cultivation. It is a pity that melons are so comparatively disregarded in England. As a wholesome and pleasant addition to meals in summer time, they are much appreciated on the Continent, and would be so here if their employment became general.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Inches, Equivalent in Metric Measure.—

Inches	Millimetres	Inches	Millimetres
12.00 ..	305	1.97 ..	50
11.81 ..	300	1.57 ..	40
11.00 ..	279	1.18 ..	30
10.00 ..	254	1.00 ..	25.4
9.84 ..	250	$\frac{1}{8}$..	23.8
9.00 ..	229	$\frac{1}{4}$..	22.2
8.00 ..	203	$\frac{3}{16}$..	20.6
7.87 ..	200	$\frac{1}{2}$..	19.1
7.00 ..	178	$\frac{5}{16}$..	17.5
6.00 ..	152	$\frac{3}{8}$..	15.9
5.91 ..	150	$\frac{1}{2}$..	14.3
5.00 ..	127	$\frac{5}{8}$..	12.7
4.00 ..	102	$\frac{3}{4}$..	11.1
3.94 ..	100	$\frac{7}{8}$..	9.5
3.54 ..	90	$\frac{1}{2}$..	7.9
3.15 ..	80	$\frac{1}{4}$..	6.4
3.00 ..	76	$\frac{3}{8}$..	4.8
2.76 ..	70	$\frac{1}{2}$..	1.6
2.36 ..	60	$\frac{1}{32}$..	0.8
2.00 ..	51		

Inclosure.—This expression occurs in Schedule B of the Medicine Stamp Act, 1804, which imposes a duty "upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure containing any drugs," etc. This is interpreted officially as being an inclosure *ejusdem generis* with a packet, box, bottle, pot or phial. If the inclosure does not fall under any of these descriptions the medicine escapes duty. A twist of paper is not regarded as an inclosure *ejusdem generis*, but unsealed envelopes and cartons are *ejusdem generis*. If the medicine is handed to the purchaser loose, as a draught for example, or placed in the customer's bottle, liability to stamp duty is not incurred.

Income or Wages Table:—

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 0 0	0 1 8	0 4 1	0 1 1	13 0	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 8 1
1 10 0	0 2 6	0 7 1	0 1 1	13 13	1 2 9	0 5 3	0 9 1
2 0 0	0 3 4	0 9 1	1 1 1	14 0	1 3 4	0 5 4	0 9 1
2 2 0	0 3 6	0 9 1	1 1 1	14 14	1 4 6	0 5 7	0 9 2
2 10 0	0 4 2	0 11 1	1 1 1	15 0	1 5 0	0 5 9	0 9 2
3 0 0	0 5 0	1 1 1	1 2 1	15 15	1 6 3	0 6 0	0 10 1
3 3 0	0 5 3	1 2 1	2 1	16 0	1 6 8	0 6 1	0 10 1
3 10 0	0 5 10	1 4 1	2 1	16 16	1 8 0	0 6 5	0 11 1
4 0 0	0 6 8	1 6 1	2 1	17 0	1 8 4	0 6 6	0 11 1
4 4 0	0 7 0	1 7 1	2 1	17 17	1 9 9	0 6 10	0 11 1
4 10 0	0 7 6	1 8 1	3 1	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 11 1
5 0 0	0 8 4	1 11 1	3 1	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3	1 0 1
5 5 0	0 8 9	2 0 1	3 1	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3	1 0 1
5 10 0	0 9 2	2 1 1	3 1	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8	1 1 1
6 0 0	0 10 0	2 3 1	4 1	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6	1 7 1
6 6 0	0 10 6	2 5 1	4 1	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4	2 2 1
6 10 0	0 10 10	2 6 1	4 1	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2	2 9 1
7 0 0	0 11 8	2 8 1	4 1	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	3 3 1
7 7 0	0 12 3	2 10 1	5 1	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	3 10 1
7 10 0	0 12 6	2 10 1	5 1	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9	4 4 1
8 0 0	0 13 4	3 1 1	5 1	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7	4 11 1
8 8 0	0 14 0	3 2 1	5 1	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5	5 5 1
8 10 0	0 14 2	3 3 1	5 1	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	10 11 1
9 0 0	0 15 0	3 5 1	6 1	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4	16 5 1
9 9 0	0 15 9	3 7 1	6 1	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10	21 11 1
10 0 0	0 16 8	4 0 1	7 1	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3	27 4 1
10 10 0	0 17 6	4 3 1	7 1	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9	32 10 1
11 0 0	0 18 4	4 2 1	7 1	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2	38 4 1
11 11 0	0 19 3	4 5 1	7 1	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8	43 10 1
12 0 0	0 20 0	4 7 1	8 1	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1	49 3 1
12 12 0	0 21 0	4 10 1	8 1	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7	54 9 1

Incorporation by Charter.—The power to incorporate by charter resides in the Crown, but the King may so

far delegate this power to a private person as to give him the right to declare who shall be members of the corporate body, what shall be their qualifications, and how the body shall be kept up. This is a common-law power, and the King has also power under certain statutes, e.g., the Chartered Company Acts, to grant charters. No particular form of words is necessary for incorporation, and the grant may even be implied rather than express; but if the charter is ambiguous the rule is that it is to be construed most favourably for the Crown and against the grantee. And if it is an ancient charter, evidence of what had been done under it would be taken to explain it. Except where the Crown is acting under powers given by statute, it cannot grant a charter to be in force only for a definite period, nor can it limit the Royal prerogative in any way inimical to the public welfare, nor grant a privilege in respect of something in which the subject has an interest. The King could not, for instance, grant a monopoly by charter. When a charter of incorporation has been granted, it does not become effective until it has been accepted by the grantees or by a majority of them, and this acceptance must be of the whole charter: the grantees cannot accept part and reject part. When once it has been accepted it cannot be repudiated by the body incorporated. The rule is that there cannot be two bodies incorporated for the same purpose in the same place at the same time; any second charter granted in such a case would be void. But if a new charter is granted in lieu of an old one, the provisions of the old one are repealed so far as they are inconsistent with the new. A corporation constituted by charter may be dissolved by the surrender of its charter to the Crown for that purpose. If each member has an interest in the property of the corporation, they must all join in making the surrender. The corporation may also be dissolved for an abuse or misuse of its powers, whatever may be the terms of the charter, and the directions given in the charter are always binding on the corporation, who may be restrained by the High Court from acting in violation of them. But the Crown has no power to annul or alter a charter, after it has once been granted and accepted, without the consent of the grantees or their successors; and if the grant of the charter was made under the authority of Parliament, the Crown has no right to annul it at all.

Incorporation by Statute.—This may either take place under a special Act creating the particular corporation, or statutory corporations may be called into being by compliance with the terms prescribed by a general Act, as for instance the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. On incorporation by a special Act the Act becomes the charter of the body, prescribing the duties and declaring the rights of the company, and all persons becoming members have a right to consider that they are entitled to all the benefits held out to them by the Act and liable to no obligation beyond those indicated in the Act. No particular words need be used; incorporation may be implied by the use in an Act of words conferring the incidents peculiar to a corporation. The charter may of course be wholly or partially revoked by a subsequent Act of Parliament, but the charter of a corporation constituted by Act of Parliament cannot be revoked or altered by royal charter, and this applies to a case in which the charter was granted by the Crown with the consent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament. In the absence of any provision in its charter to the contrary, every corporation has a right to make any person it likes a member; and a power to elect members, and so continue the existence of the corporation, is always assumed where no provision for that purpose appears in the charter. And in the absence of provision to the contrary in the charter or constitution of the body, there is nothing to prevent an alien, an infant, or another corporation becoming a member. No one can be made a member without his consent, and the executor or administrator of a deceased member does not as such become a member of the corporation. When a corporation of any kind has been dissolved, its members in their individual capacities can neither recover debts which were due to it nor be charged with debts due to the corporation.



The C.&D. Commercial Compendium



Indecent Advertisements: Legislation.—Penalties are provided in the Act to Suppress Indecent Advertisements, 1889, for the publication of advertisements deemed to be indecent. Sec. 5 gives the following definition:—"Any advertisement relating to syphilis, gonorrhœa, nervous debility, or other complaint or infirmity arising from or relating to sexual intercourse, shall be deemed to be printed or written matter of an indecent nature within the meaning of Section 3 of this Act, if such advertisement is affixed to or inscribed on any house, building, wall, hoarding, gate . . . or other thing whatsoever, so as to be visible to a person being in or passing along any street . . . or is affixed to or inscribed on any public urinal, or is delivered or attempted to be delivered to any person being in or passing along any street . . ." Sec. 3 has the addition "or to exhibit to public view in the window of any house or shop." In 1908 (*C. & D.*, 1908, I. 246) there was a conviction for showing a check-passary in a shop window.

Indemnity.—A contract by which one person agrees to save another from loss or damage is known as an indemnity. It is in the nature of a contract or guarantee (q.v.), but differs from it in that the liability of the person giving the indemnity is not restricted to making good the consequences of the default of a third party. Unlike a guarantee, an indemnity may be enforceable even if it is not in writing. The indemnity may be either express (that is to say, agreed between the parties or imposed by statute), or implied from the existence of certain circumstances. Contracts of fire and marine insurance are examples of express indemnities. An implied indemnity arises if, for instance, A asks B to incur a liability which would otherwise fall upon A. In that event A is, as a rule, bound to indemnify B.

An **Indent** was formerly a foreign order written on a form torn in a zigzag *indented* line from a counterfoil so as to afford the means of detecting forgery or fraud; but the term now means any order received from a foreign correspondent.

Indenture.—A deed between two or more parties, such as a conveyance, a lease or a mortgage, is called an indenture. The term survives from the days when it was the practice to write two or more copies of the same document on a single piece of paper or parchment, and afterwards to separate them by cutting them apart in an indented line. The object was that if a dispute arose the test of placing them together to see whether they fitted could be applied.

Index Books.—For keeping records of stock, names and addresses of supply houses, details of formulas or prescriptions, particulars of special customers, and so on, index books are useful. They may be obtained with thumb indexes cut into the edge of the pages, so that the book may be divided up into sections for the various subjects, and the commencement of each section indicated by writing the name of the subject in the thumb space at the edge of the page. The other type available are self-indexing books of various sizes and numbers of pages, with the pages cut at the side to indicate the letters of the alphabet, commencing with "A" at the right-hand top corner of the first page down to "Z" on the right-hand bottom corner of the last page. The pages are so cut that all the letters are visible on opening the cover of the book. An alternative type of index book may be obtained on the loose-leaf principle with guide cards in different colours to indicate the letters of the alphabet, subjects, towns, streets, nomenclature, and so on. The advantage of these is that they can be extended as desired, and pages containing out-of-date information are easily removed without disfiguring the book.

Index Numbers.—During the middle years of the nineteenth century, Thomas Tooke and others began to investi-

gate systematically the movements of prices of commodities; and before such investigations had proceeded very far the need for means of measuring the relative values of such movements became evident. It was obvious, for example, that while large groups of articles might be rising or falling in price, isolated articles or small groups of them might be taking a direction opposite to the general one. Consequently it did not suffice to note percentage variations from a given starting-point or standard, range them in a column, add them up algebraically, and divide by the total number of articles selected; many further questions at once arose. R. Mayo-Smith (*"Statistics and Economics,"* ii, 205) remarks that the difficulties of establishing an index number are those—(1) of getting prices; (2) of detecting changes in quality; (3) of determining how many articles shall enter into the number; (4) of measuring the relative importance of these; (5) of providing for changes in relative importance; (6) of providing for the entrance of new commodities. (In passing, it may be noted that the system of Falkner included 223 articles, while another used only 22, and that a Treasury committee inquired, some years ago, into the methods by which statistical data were obtained for index numbers, and failed to arrive at unanimous conclusions.) Difficulties other than the six referred to by Mayo-Smith are not lacking. For example, provision for the entrance of new commodities seems to involve provision for the obsolescence of things that are ceasing to be in demand; another drawback is an ever-increasing distance from the base selected; and, again, rapid price changes—e.g., those that took place during the European war—threaten seriously the validity of comparisons indicated by index numbers. The *"Elementary Manual of Statistics,"* of A. L. Bowley (pp. 64 *et seq.*), makes clear the need for caution in interpreting statistical information, and adds the warning that "there is often a great gap between the statistical table and the non-statistical conclusions that are fathered on to it." A familiar example not mentioned by Bowley arises whenever a table purporting to deal with fine chemicals is issued. One other point in the construction of index numbers may be mentioned—the difficulty of assigning to each article selected its relative importance in the scheme as a whole. This has been met with some degree of success by more than one ingenious system of "weighting" (which may be roughly defined as allowing for differences in relative importance, a matter of technical interest as to which Palgrave's *"Dictionary of Political Economy"* may be consulted. Index numbers are also applied to wages and currency questions. In his *"Elements of Statistics,"* Bowley defines index numbers as being "used to measure the change in some quantity which we cannot observe directly, which we know to have a definite influence on many other quantities which we can so observe, tending to increase all or diminish all, while this influence is concealed by the action of many causes affecting the separate quantities in different ways." An instance of the refinements attending the use of index numbers is to be found in the annual statistical reviews of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, in which the death-rates appear first in their crude form, and then in a ratio to theoretically corrected population figures. In the *C. & D. Drug Index*, the basis is a National Health Insurance one, and the relative consumption for an average business is taken from the analysis published in the inquiry of 1915. These prices are calculated for 1913, which forms the unit or 100 mark, and the index figure now quoted represents the relationship of present prices. All business indexes to be of any value must cover a wide enough field in commodities or materials which should, in addition, represent a fair average turnover; unless this is so, the index has comparatively little value for business purposes, apart from prices. There is thus a distinct difference between the application of cost of living index, drug index, and similar figures, and one that is merely a relation of prices of one period with those of another, as the one covers a complete turnover, and the others usually a single item. An excellent bibliography of the subject is given in Palgrave's *Dictionary*.

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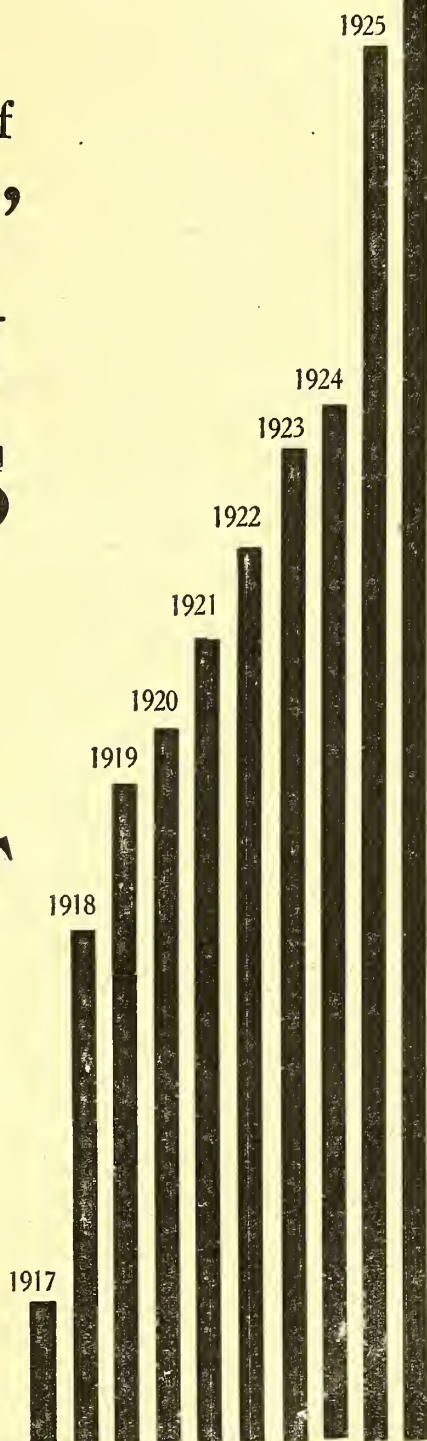
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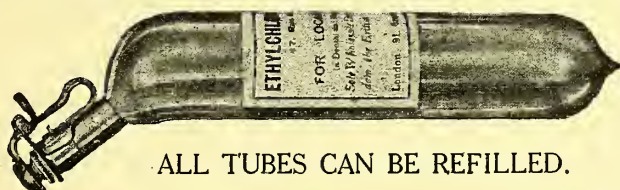
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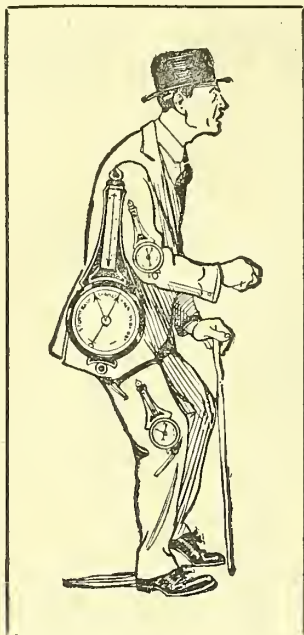
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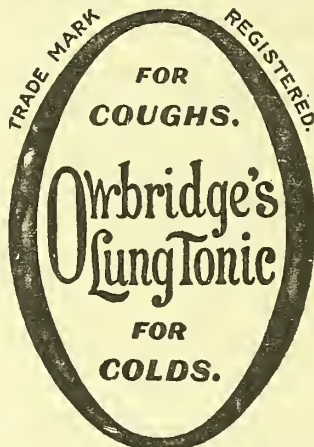
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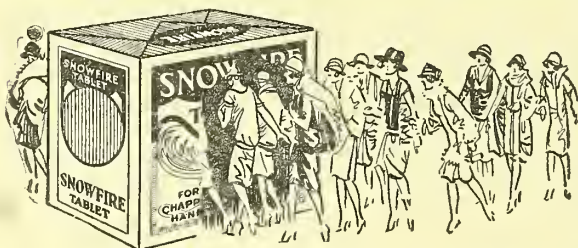


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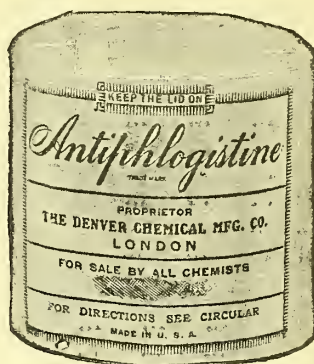
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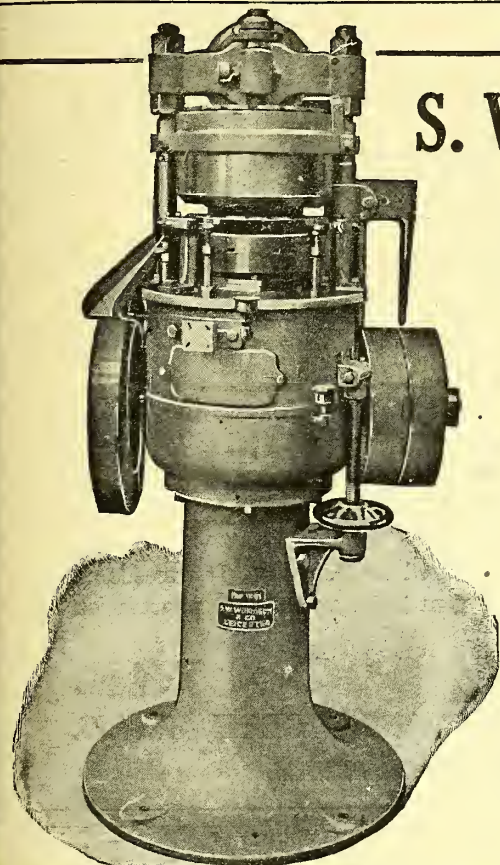
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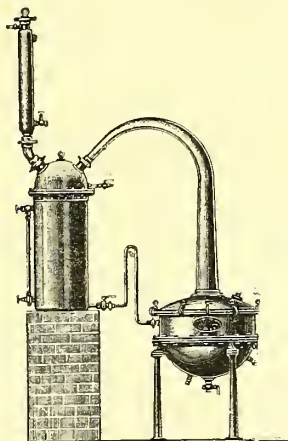
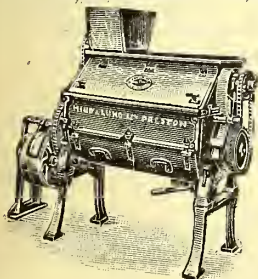
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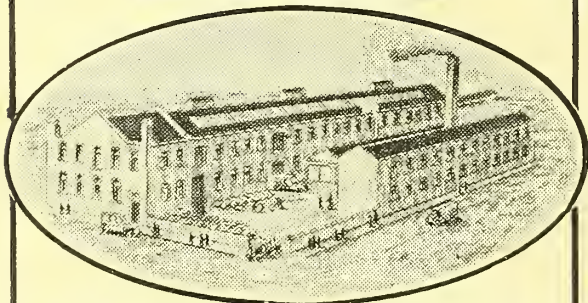
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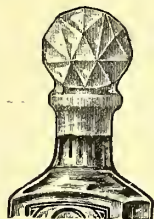
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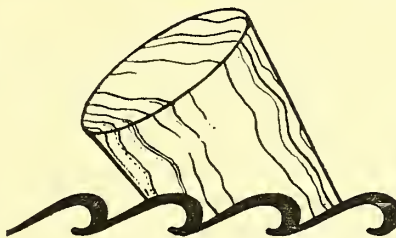
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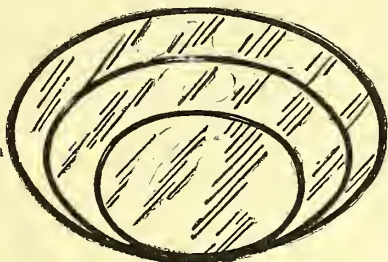
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42 CANNON ST.
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JANUARY 22, 1927

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- 4.—ESSEX (Outskirts of London).—General Retail and Photographic, with excellent opening for N.H.I. Dispensing; returns £1,100, at very good prices; corner shop; small living accommodation; rent £55; freehold may be bought for £500; price £650.
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- 8.—BUCKS.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; old established; returns £3,700, with scope for increase, at good prices; living accommodation in good state of repair; rent £60; long lease; price £3,000, or valuation terms entertained.
- 9.—SOUTHERN COUNTY.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns for current year will be about £2,000; net profit £600; single-fronted shop; small living accommodation; private entrance; rent £40 per annum; long lease; terms: lease, goodwill and fixtures £1,200, plus stock at valuation.
- 10.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Cash Drug Store in small town, with large scope for increase by the addition of N.H.I.; corner shop, well fitted; large house; no serious opposition; price £500; property may also be purchased.
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2.—**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £15 15s. per week, which could be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 5s. per week, house attached; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser; offers invited. (36)

3.—**ALFRETON, DERBYS.**—Old-established Business, held on lease, 7 years to run; rent £50 p.a.; returns over £2,000 p.a.; premises on main road, and consist of shop, large house, 4 outside warehouses and garage; proprietor devoting his time to optical business; price £1,500 all in, or £1,300 without optics; exceedingly good opportunity for energetic Chemist; well worth investigation. (84)

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BERDOE & FISH

WILLIAM S. FISH.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS.

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(one minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations).

1.—**SHROPSHIRE.**—Old-established Retail Dispensing and Agricultural Business, returning £3,200; net profit £600; audited accounts; large shop with good house; heavily stocked; price £2,000; freehold property, £1,250.

2.—**NORTH-EAST COAST.**—Good-class Business, in popular seaside resort; returns £1,300; good prospects; main road position; well stocked; through ill-health will accept £750 for early sale.

3.—**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Sound Light Cash Retail, in main road position, growing district; returns £1,900, chartered figures; modern pharmacy, heavily stocked; low rent; price £1,500, or valuation terms arranged.

4.—**DORSET COAST.**—Light Cash Retail; easily worked; main road position; increasing; returns £2,000; good house; heavily stocked; price £1,200; partnership entertained.

5.—**LEEDS.**—Cash Retail and Prescribing, with N.H.I.; returns £1,004; gross profit 40%; principal would soon double; low rent; well stocked; offers invited.

6.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Middle-class Cash Retail, in main road position; returns £1,100; net profit £300; low rent; long lease; lock-up shop; stock worth £450; price £775, or near offer.

7.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Good middle-class Suburban Business; returns average £44 weekly; scope for increase; low rent; good reasons for selling; price £1,000; worth attention.

8.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Middle-class Retail and Photographic; returns £1,360; net profit over £300; no N.H.I.; lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked; long lease; price £750.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

May we quote you a price for doing this important work? Stocktaking, to be of real use, should be done thoroughly, and with our experienced and expert staff we are able to guarantee this, at the same time carrying out the work quickly and without upsetting the general routine of business. We are now booking dates for January and onwards.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Telephone: 0651 Museum.

JOHN BRIERLEY

Chemist's Valuer, Transfer Agent and Expert Stocktaker.

135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

LONDON (near)—High-class business, profits £500 p.a., price £1,100.

MANCHESTER—Several exceptional offers, £250, £750.

WELSH BORDER—First-class lock-up, society clientele, £1,800.

CHESHIRE VILLAGE—Family business with house, £700.

(Tel.:—Failsworth 113.)

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER requires Business, with house attached, in either South, South-West or West of England; Light Retail, N.H.I. and Photography; takings £20-£40 weekly, with scope; neglected one not objected to. Full particulars (in confidence) to "Ginger," 105/40, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST requires Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photography, in Southern Counties, with living accommodation; a good sound concern taking over about £2,500 at good profits; cash ready. Full particulars, in confidence. "Rhei," 108/15, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

PHARMACIST, experienced in all branches, desires management, with view to early succession, or would entertain purchase of middle-class Business, with N.H.I. and Photography, returning about £2,000 per annum, main thoroughfare, in North London or suburbs preferred. Full particulars (in confidence), "Prescriber," 49 Fountayne Road, Stoke Newington, N.

WANTED, Drug Store, Toilet Business, or Premises suitable for same in Hanley, Staffs.; living accommodation essential. Full particulars (in confidence), "Rhei," Hanley House, Market Place, Redditch, Worcs.

WANTED, Retail Business in West of England or South Wales; one capable of increase, in good road. Full particulars of turnover, stock and lease, in confidence. 109/12, Office of this Paper

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BERKSHIRE.—General Mixed Retail Country Business, with Kodak and Ingersoll Agencies; returns average £2,800 per annum, increasing; large house, shop, garden and garage; valuation terms entertained, or lump sum of £2,400, including freehold property; well stocked; a real live business. Apply 105/22, Office of this Paper.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Chemist's Business, doing excellent trade, in thickly populated area; double-fronted shop and two rooms in key position; modernly equipped and well stocked; low, all at, price of £1,400 to secure early disposal; genuine reason for sale.—Write (in confidence) Patterson & Patterson, 59 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.

FOLKESTONE.—Small modern Pharmacy; progressive and profitable; Dispensing, Photographic and Prescribing; no near opposition; average weekly returns for past half-year £20; well stocked with fresh and saleable goods; long lease; rent £45 per annum; rates £12; 6-roomed house attached; newly decorated; near cliffs, station and park; vendor willing to sell at low price of £750; exceptional bargain. 105/10, Office of this Paper.

HERTS.—Drug Stores and Confectioner; chance for qualified or unqualified; returns £17 to £19 weekly; double-fronted; five rooms, garden; held on lease; low rent; no near opposition; price £475. 106/6, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Chemist's Business for Sale, with good living accommodation, on main road (low rent and rates); stock, £450; price £650, or nearest offer for quick sale. Other particulars may be had on viewing the same at W. Eccles, 458 Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, nr. Bacup.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—Well-established Business in high-class neighbourhood; turnover nearly £3,000; goodwill £1,000; stock and fixtures £1,000; freehold shop and dwelling-house £1,500, or would consider lease with option to purchase. Write "B.32," Birchall's Advertising Offices, Liverpool.

LONDON, E.—Well-stocked and fitted lock-up Pharmacy, or with small living accommodation, in good-class working neighbourhood to be disposed of; also lease of 14 years; capable of great increase under qualified personal supervision. Apply 105/39, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (Western Suburb).—Working-class Business; double front; Kodak Agency; returns £2,600; very profitable; long lease; living accommodation sub-let to cover rent; to be sold at price determined by recent valuation. 105/7, Office of this Paper.

PRESTON, LANCs.—Cash Retail Pharmacy; established 24 years; premises consist of shop, with dwelling accommodation and good storage; held on weekly tenancy at rental of £29 per annum; returns average £750-£1,000 per annum; good scope for energetic man; lease could be arranged; further particulars on application. 108/5, Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND (West), residential town.—Old-established, high-class Dispensing and Photographic Business; good lease; excellent position; immediate entry; suit young man; full particulars to genuine inquirers. 96/296, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—A neatly fitted double-fronted Pharmacy; very bright and cheerful appearance; stock in excellent condition; splendid opening for young man with energy; only being disposed of through special and satisfactory reasons; lease of shop and house; price, valuation of stock and fittings, etc., only. Apply 96/293, Office of this Paper.

A PROFITABLE Business in popular seaside resort; Retail and Dispensing; Kodak Agency; large lock-up shop; main road; on lease; well fitted and stocked; scope for increase; reasonable price for quick sale; *bona-fide* inquiries. "North-East," 107/40, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Store, main road, S.E.; double-fronted lock-up shop; electric light and gas; splendid position; net rent 22s. week on lease; well stocked and fitted; turnover, 1926, £930; price for goodwill, stock and fixtures, etc., £450; splendid opening for qualified man, N.H.I. and Optics. Apply 102/24, Office of this Paper.

NEGLECTED old-established Business for Sale in one of the leading thoroughfares in Hampshire; modern double-fronted shop; long lease at moderate rental; large living accommodation; Kodak and P.D. depôts; plenty of scope for right man; trade all best class; sound reason for disposal. Apply in first instance to 105/26, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggist's Business for Sale, as carried on for many years past by Davies, Sons & Co. (Derby), Ltd., together with the freehold premises, plant, stock and valuable connection. For further particulars apply Mellors, Basden & Mellors, Chartered Accountants, Nottingham.

THREE Businesses for Sale, in South Wales, one in West of England, one in South-West of England; well established; main road; modern frontages; up-to-date stock; good-class neighbourhoods; living accommodation. Full particulars on application. 109/120, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Proprietary Business; established two years; progressive sales; wide demand; exceptional repeating line; firmly established in London; scope for big provincial business; proprietor will co-operate in furtherance of same if desired; will sell outright, or may consider Partnership. Write for appointment. "Alpha," 104/16, Office of this Paper.

WHAT OFFERS?—Large Coast Town (Hampshire); middle and working-class; main road; large suburb; easily worked with apprentice; cash trade; established 15 years; proprietor too busy elsewhere to give personal attention; rental £1 per week; extended lease; all particulars to *bona-fide* inquirers; doing £1,200-£1,500, including N.H.I.; suitable lady or beginner or elderly gent.; guaranteed genuine. 105/21, Office of this Paper.

£420, or would accept £250 part-payment.—South Yorks; smart double-fronted Pharmacy, lock-up, beautifully fitted; averaging £14, and 125 scripts weekly; rent 17s. clear; rapidly developing district; Vendor, being Dentist, unable to manage it; also in East Yorks, complete set Mahogany Fixtures, cheap. Marsden, Chemist's Valuer, 44 Sholebrooke View, Leeds.

£750 WILL purchase stock, goodwill, fixtures of smart up-to-date Chemist's Branch in busy industrial district on Manchester main road; owner having other interests will be glad to supply full particulars to genuine buyers; plenty of scope; good N.H.I. area; greatly improving neighbourhood. 109/4, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD Shop with excellent prospects in new district 14 miles from London (G.W.R. main line); good living accommodation; freehold, £1,150; no extra charges; £750 can remain. 101/27, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

GERMANY.—Exporter of Swiss nationality invites your inquiries for all lines of Chemist and Druggists' Supplies; Agents and connections wanted abroad. John H. Keiser, Svea House, Pelzer Street, 15/17, Hamburg 1.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established firm with Retail Pharmacies desires to represent a few well-known Wholesale Houses in Drugs, Patents or Sundries; good large dry storage available free. Apply, with terms, to "Htuomylp," 105/29, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BALHAM.—Part-time Assistant, qualified, required. Cooper, Chemist, Balham, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Manager (single) required immediately; permanent and progressive berth to a satisfactory man. State age, salary expected, and when at liberty. 106/11, Office of this Paper.

BRADFORD.—Wanted, smart unqualified Assistant; one used to N.H.I. Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, stating age and salary required, to R. Butler, 110 Gt. Horton Road, Bradford.

ERITH-ON-THAMES (manufacturing district, 12 miles London Bridge).—Young, energetic, qualified Assistant to help in management of branch in High Street, Erith; salary and commission; photograph, returned. W. Reeson, Erith, Kent.

HERTFORDSHIRE (about 27 miles from London).—Unqualified lady Assistant (outdoors); good Dispenser and Counter-hand; permanent position. State age, salary, height, experience, and references; photo if possible. Bradshaw, Chemist, Berkhamsted.

JERSEY (Channel Islands).—Wanted, Assistant; must be accurate Dispenser, pleasant and experienced Counter-hand; permanent and progressive salary to worker; state salary required (outdoor). Apply, with photo, Mr. F. G. de Faye, Pharmacist, St. Helier, Jersey. (1½d. postage.)

LONDON.—An Assistant for evening work, Stock and Retail. Please state terms per hour. P.C.B. 83/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant, one used to a brisk Retail with N.H.I. Dispensing; another assistant kept. Please give full particulars of experience, names of references, when disengaged, age and salary required. 109/16, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant required, principally for N.H.I. Dispensing. State salary, also references. D. Desmond & Co., Ltd., Custom House, London, E.16.

LONDON (S.E. Suburb).—Qualified Young Lady for Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing; used to Store business; progressive position. Please state age, experience and salary required. 108/9, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—A good qualified Assistant required, active, gentlemanly, with a sound knowledge of Dispensing; usual hours and some Sunday duty fortnightly; age 25-30. Apply, stating salary expected (outdoors), "Amicus," 32 Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

LONDON, W.12.—Assistant (outdoor); good Counterman and Window Dresser, with knowledge of Photography. State age, experience, salary required, with references, to W. E. D. Sbiriliff, 66 Goldbaw Road, Shepherd's Bush.

RHYL.—Experienced, unqualified Assistant required for high-class seaside and country business; no Panel work; must be quick and tidy worker; hours easy. Full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required to P. J. Ashfield, Rhyll.

SALFORD ROYAL HOSPITAL. (260 BEDS.)
CHIEF Dispenser wanted; fully qualified; good Hospital experience essential; salary £250 per annum. Applications, stating age, full particulars of experience, qualifications, and date on which available, with copies of recent testimonials, to be addressed to the General Superintendent and Secretary.

SHEFFIELD.—Junior for high-class Retail; centre of city; good Salesman. State age, height, salary, and when disengaged, fullest particulars in first letter, with photo if possible, to Mr. Austen, c/o Newsbomes, Ltd., 27 High Street, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD.—Junior Assistant wanted for General Retail and Wholesale. Send full particulars, photograph, and salary required. J. Gilbert Jackson, Ltd., Abbeydale Road, Sheffield.

WEST-END.—A thoroughly experienced Assistant; one accustomed to late hours; high-class Perfumery, Brushes, and Foreign Proprietaries; preference for a linguist. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to 109/20, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Qualified Managing Assistant, 25 to 35, capable of taking charge, with up-to-date ideas of Salesmanship and Window-dressing; able to control staff; with Store experience preferred, and having knowledge of Photography. State age, height, salary required, experience, and references, which must bear strict investigation. 109/13, Office of this Paper.

A THOROUGHLY competent man required; one with knowledge of Window-dressing and business building essential; young and tall preferred; good berth for a responsible man. Full particulars and references to Carr, 57 Old Town, Clapham.

A VACANCY occurs for a well-educated Junior, giving an excellent opportunity to improve knowledge of the profession, in an old-established business. Apply, giving full particulars, to George Lines & Co., Chemists, Hertford.

A SSISTANT for Dispensing and Counter; must be quick and accurate Dispenser; used to good-class business. Full particulars and salary required to Knight & Crofts, 33 Castle Street, Hinckley.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, age 25-30, for middle-class Retail and N.H.I. Photography; to commence immediately. State salary required and full particulars to P.C.B. 82/38, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY Qualified Man wanted. Please give full particulars as to age, salary required, etc. 108/2, Office of this Paper.

EVENING help required for a few weeks. W. K. Somerton, 357 Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.

ELDERLY Chemist required for good-class Family Business in Middlesex (17 miles Charing Cross); house of five unfurnished rooms available; duties and hours light. State full particulars of experience, references and number in family. 108/33, Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS.—Reliable Relief Assistant (permanent) for Dispensing and Counter on two or three evenings per week. Personal application to Hearle, 33 Liverpool Road, N.

JUNIOR Assistant required for high-class Dispensing and Photographic business. Apply, with full particulars, to H. M. Thompson, Ph.C., 9 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

JUNIOR (lady) for Retail, Dispensing and Photo. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to W. E. Tanner, Chemist, Chingford, E.4.

JUNIOR, lady or gentleman, unqualified, chiefly Dispensing. Write with full particulars and salary required to Arthur Hall, Worcester Park, Surrey.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted immediately for Dispensing, Counter and Stock work at Bromley, Kent. State age, experience and salary. Applicants not communicated with in five days regretfully declined. Apply by letter only to "Chemist," 15 Fairfield Road, Bromley, Kent.

JUNIOR or Improver (female) for Stock, D. & P. and some Dispensing; age 19-21. Full particulars, first letter, C. J. Roe, Chemist, Epsom.

MANAGER, qualified, for Agricultural business, with N.H.I. and Optics; references must bear strictest investigation; state usual particulars. Bryant, Corbetts Pharmacy, Bromsgrove.

MANAGER (qualified) required as soon as possible for a good business in Ilford; experience of management essential; must be a good Counterman and Window-dresser, with a knowledge of Photography. Please give full details of experience, age, height, salary (outdoors), and when disengaged, to "Ilford," 169/24, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (for small, quick business) wanted. State age, salary and references. 109/21, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACISTS wanted as Managers of new branches; permanencies and good prospects. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

PHARMACIST-OPTICIAN required for high-class country establishment near London; age 25/30; must hold both qualifications and be capable of taking charge of Optical Department. Send salary required, when disengaged, and all other particulars, to E. T. Neathercoat, Church Street, Weybridge.

QUALIFIED ASSISTANT.—Capable of taking charge; good Dispenser, and with knowledge of Photography; highest references necessary. Full particulars, age, experience, salary (outdoors) to Trimming & Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted shortly for middle-class branch business; good Counterman and Window-dresser, and with good recent references. Full particulars, please, to A. V. Lester, Chemist, Canterbury.

QUALIFIED Assistant at once; thoroughly capable; Dispensing Counter, Windows, Photography. Matthews, Ph. Chemist, 6 Fortess Road, N.W.5.

QUALIFIED Managing Assistant wanted, with view to Partnership if desired; must be energetic, methodical, good Salesman and capable of taking entire charge; good prospects for a keen man. 107/16, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant required at an early date for a light Retail and Dispensing Business. Please give particulars of experience, age and salary required in first letter to 108/32, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Man, to manage small Branch, N.W. London; knowledge of Window-dressing and Photography essential. Write, giving full particulars and salary required, to P.C.B. 83/11, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, qualified Junior, male, for small branch. State salary, age and experience, Gallop, Rochford, Essex.

REQUIRED shortly, reliable Qualified Assistant for high-class business. State usual particulars in first letter and enclose photograph if possible. All replies treated in confidence. Wright, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required for middle-class Business in Salford district; one accustomed to N.H.I. and Photographic; a good Counterhand and Window-dresser. State full particulars as to experience, age and salary, etc. 108/23, Office of this Paper.

VACANCIES occur in branches of Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., in the North for young qualified Chemists. Apply in first instance to Superintendent, Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., Burley Hill, Leeds, stating usual particulars, photo if possible.

WANTED, a young qualified Assistant (outdoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing business in West Midlands. Full particulars as to age, height, experience, and salary required to 6/17, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, first or second week in April, young, qualified lady or gent. as Branch Manager; good Dispensing experience essential; also N.H.I., Window-dresser and Salesman. Apply, giving age, salary (indoors), recent references and photo (if possible); Manager, with a view to purchase, entertained. Arson, 66 The Avenue, Southampton.

WANTED immediately, qualified man; suit aged person; very easy work. Full particulars and wages required to Fletcher's Pharmacy, 168 North Street, Leeds.

WANTED, energetic Assistant, unqualified, for Counter and Window-dressing. Please state full particulars as to salary, age, height and experience, and enclose photo. References must be undeniable. Permanency to right man. Apply 107/39, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, smart, energetic Assistant, with experience in Dispensing, Window-dressing and Counter work; knowledge Photography required; North Kent district. Full details in next letter. State salary. Permanency to suitable man. 108/29, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, thoroughly competent Qualified as Branch Manager; age 25-40; one used to good-class busy Counter trade, N.H.I. and Photographs. Give full details of experience and ability; enclose photograph; good opening to man of ability. 109/14, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—Established House prepared to receive applications from live Salesmen who can sell first-class range Druggists' Sundries and Packed Goods; connection essential; liberal commission basis. 96/295, Office of this Paper.

ARTHUR BERTON, LTD., of Old Street, E.C.2, are seeking a Representative to call upon their connection in Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Dorset; applicants must be personally acquainted with the leading Chemists and Stores in the counties mentioned. Letters, addressed to Managing Director, giving age, experience, etc., will be treated in strict confidence.

DESPATCH and Stock Rooms; wanted, capable man take charge of department; quick and accurate; sound knowledge of Drugs, Chemicals; London House. P.C.B. 82/37, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Clerk (male) required for Pricing and General Office work; preference given to one having had experience of trade with Medical Profession. Write, giving full particulars experience, age, salary, etc., W. A. Wharram, Ltd., Wholesale Chemists, Lady Lane, Leeds.

FIRST-CLASS Salesmen required by progressive and leading firm of Distributors and Manufacturers controlling the sale of several advertised lines and others which have a good demand; applicants must be men of personality, possessing enthusiasm, and sales ability; only those with definite experience with Chemists, Hairdressers, and Stores considered, territory previously covered being stated; certain areas in England are open, together with Scotland and Ireland; preference given to men having own car, to which the company are prepared to assist as far as running costs are concerned. This is a genuine opportunity for live men who want to get out of the rut and show profitable results to the company and themselves. "Sales," 96/286, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN required for executive post on clerical side of Leading Wholesale House; pharmacist preferred, or someone possessing practical knowledge of Pharmacy, with experience of Buying and Sales; age not over 35. Apply in first instance, with full particulars of experience, age, salary desired, to 96/291, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATE.—Two desirable openings with American Manufacturers now equipping European plant in London; U.S.A. methods and management, British Liability Company, require Sales Manager, also Laboratory Superintendent; compensation £500 and £300 per annum, medium investment in preference areas with suitable bonus ordinary, required; principals only. Apply Princess Beautifiers, Ltd., 70 New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

VOICE Clerk, young, with some experience of the Trade, required at once by London House. Apply, with full particulars, to 95/278, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Representative; wanted at once, high-class man for Medical and Pharmaceutical Packed Goods; must have good record behind him of large sales. Apply P.C.B. 83/2, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for Lancashire and Yorkshire; remuneration on commission basis. Apply, giving details past experience and other lines carried, Papier Poudré, Ltd., Baker Street, W.1.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

REPRESENTATIVE, with good connection in South and West of England, required by first-class House to call on Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc., Surgical Sundries and Dressings; liberal wages, £3 10s., commission and expenses. 96/297, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for Manufacturing Chemists to work and extend existing connection in the Southern Counties. The vacancy offers good prospects for the right man, who must be an active Salesman. Applications, giving full details as to age, previous experience, territory covered, salary required, and when available, in confidence, 96/292, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by Leading Wholesale House; age under 30; pharmacist preferred, possessing some knowledge of Therapeutics. Apply with precise details of experience, etc., to 96/290, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, on part expenses and commission, to carry a line of Packed Ointments, etc.; applicants should possess own car and have established connections; grounds vacant South Wales, Southern Counties, Yorkshire and Tyne district, and Eastern Counties. 96/294, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required; entirely new quick seller retailing 2s. 6d., trade 1s. 8d.; no competition; enormous market; exceptionally liberal commission terms; positive proof connection essential; competent salesmen can build up large permanent income. Write only and fully, "Rep," 4 Dollis Road, N.3.

REPRESENTATIVES required, with connection amongst Chemists, to handle ranges of Novelties and well-known French Toilet Lines for following grounds: Eastern Counties, South Coast, Scotland, South Wales; part expenses and commission. Write Batty Saunders & Co., Ringwood, Hants.

TRAVELLER, with connection among Chemists, wanted for new First-Aid line. Apply by letter only to Hart & Sons, 23 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.

WANTED, by an old-established Provincial Drug House, qualified Representative for London and suburbs; knowledge of London trade essential. State age, experience, qualifications. 96/287, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young man, with knowledge of Pharmacy and acquaintance with Medical Literature, for position of responsibility; must be first-class in English Grammar; knowledge of German or French a recommendation, but not essential; good opening for such a man now available with progressive London Wholesale and Manufacturing House. Applications must be in handwriting and give full particulars of career and salary required. 96/289, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIA AND FOREIGN.]

CEYLON.—Dispenser required for Ceylon, holding Minor Certificate; age 24-28 years; single; must be of sober and steady habits, of good address, smart and pushful. Four years' agreement at progressive salary. Apply in first instance, with full particulars of experience, etc., to "Dispenser," 96/285, Office of this Paper.

INDIA.—Qualified Assistant required for British Pharmacy; age 24-27 years; Scotsman preferred; splendid opportunity for ambitious man; duties to be divided jointly between Karachi and Lahore, six months at Karachi for summer season, commencing April, and winter season Lahore; four years' agreement; salary, first year, rs.300, Karachi (including board and quarters); rs.425 Lahore (outdoors); annual increments rs.25 per month; second-class passage paid out and home. Apply, with photo and copies of testimonials, "M. H.," 96/284, Office of this Paper.

INDIA.—Chemist, qualified, to manage Drug Department of a leading European Store; single, 30 to 33 years of age; adaptability with regard to the Fancy and Toilet Sections of the department will be regarded as an asset. Write full particulars of experience to Box 538, Sells, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

MALAYA.—Qualified Assistant, about 25, single, required by high-class establishment; liberal salary; good prospects; healthy climate; three years' agreement; passage paid out and home. Full particulars to 95/280, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—MANAGER, qualified Chemist, good business man, experienced, desires position trust with good firm or Chemist. "Veritas," 109/3, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—CAPABLE Improver seeks vacancy; 3 years Dispensing, Counter, Photography: Swansea or Llanelly district; experience first consideration. 105/15, Office of this Paper.

A.—QUALIFIED desires change; Senior or Manager; age 34; Scot; abstainer; experienced Counter, Dispensing, N.H.I., etc., Photographic, Windows; good record. 107/38, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE and experienced qualified Chemist seeks post; disengaged; permanency or Locum. "Chemist," 85 Lancaster Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

A CAPABLE Assistant, 35; unqualified; general and West-End experience; Salesman, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photography; London preferred; highest references. 107/32, Office of this Paper.

A LADY Dispenser (Hall qualification), excellent experience and references, requires position, London, January 26; Chemist, Doctor, Institution; Book-keeping, Typing, Counter, if required. "Dispenser," 45 Nimrod Road, S.W.16.

A QUALIFIED and experienced elderly Chemist, married, seeks post; West of England preferred. 106/8, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED gentleman, with excellent Counter, Dispensing and Photographic experience, desires post as Manager in or near London. 109/23, Office of this Paper.

A THOROUGH good experienced man wants engagement; Civil Service, Army and Navy Stores, Dispensing and Counter; West-End (all night man and 5 years management); 2 years as Locum; Surgical and Medical Appliance Fitter (6 years Medical Assistant); smart Salesman. "G." c/o P. Skelly, 8 Herbrand Street, Russell Square, W.C.

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A N experienced lady Dispenser (Hall qualification), 22, smart Counterhand, requires position Chemist or Institution. 105/38, Office of this Paper.

A PPRENTICESHIP desired at once in high-class Dispensing establishment; no premium. "F. W.," 137 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

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A SSISTANT desires change, Lancashire; now employed London district; five years' experience, including twelve months in London district; N.H.I., Counter, Photography and Window Dressing; willing worker; good references. 106/4, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT or Manager, Qualified; London or near; best experience Counter, Dispensing and Photography; speaking French; now disengaged. P.C.B. 82/29, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified; permanent, temporary; all-round experience, N.H.I., Dispensing, brisk Counter, stock, etc. Fisher, 133a Brockley Rise, S.E.23.

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A SSISTANT; unqualified; disengaged; 7 years' experience Harrogate; N.H.I., Photo; energetic; reliable; Midland preferred. Gibson, 60 Murdock Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

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A SSISTANT, unqualified, age 21, knowledge of Counter, Dispensing, Photographic, desires change; London or Midland district preferred. 108/14, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 22, unqualified, desires post until October preferably in London; experience in all branches of pharmacy; well recommended. 108/39, Office of this Paper.

C APABLE Assistant (deferred Pharmacy); Overseas experience; requires situation in London or suburbs, Dispensing and Counter, the former preferred. A. Miller, 16 Evel Gardens, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

C HEMIST, 35; married; active; well experienced. Pearce, 1 St. Sidwell Avenue, Exeter.

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D ISPENSING Assistant, middle-aged, experienced, recommended, desires position, Doctor or Chemist. "Rex," c/o Walshe's Pharmacy, 524 Romford Road, E.7.

E LDERLY qualified Chemist; Branch Manager, Locum; terms reasonable. "Chemist," 10 Thornhill Road, Croydon.

F REE.—Qualified Manager or Senior Assistant. Full particulars, "G. W.," 25 Tregothman Road, Stockwell, S.W.

G ENTLEMANLY Assistant; unqualified; 8 years' first-class experience in all branches of the profession. Fowler, 4 Castle Street, Cardiff.

J UNIOR, 18½; 4 years' Dispensing, Photographic, Counter and Stock-keeping experience; disengaged. Horton, 160 London Road, Wallington, Surrey.

J UNIOR Assistant requires position; good all-round experience; good references; now disengaged; London or suburbs preferred. 107/24, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post; experience in surgery and shop. A. Goodchild, Knights Hill, Cockfield, Suffolk.

L ADY Dispenser-Book-keeper desires post (Hall certificate), experience in a large practice; town or country. 107/37, Office of this Paper.

L IVERPOOL.—Young Lady, 23, four years' Counter experience present situation, desires change. "E. M.," 23 Queen's Drive, Walton, Liverpool.

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M IDLANDS.—Qualified, 24, seeks post as Manager; good Dispensing; Photography, Counter and Window experience; trustworthy and conscientious worker. Offers of salary, interview, Northover, 72 Glasgow Street, Northampton.

P ART-TIME or Locum; reliable worker; experienced Dispenser; London suburbs. P.C.B. 82/271, Office of this Paper.

P HARMACEUTICAL Chemist, 42, desires post, home or abroad; knowledge all branches, Retail and Wholesale experienced Buyer; energetic worker and organiser; accustomed control staff. BM/CROX, London, W.3.

P HARMACIST (lady), desires post; hospital trained; slight knowledge Retail; South of England preferred. 105/28, Office of this Paper.

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QUALIFIED, 21, desires position, Dispensing or Counter; South Wales or West of England preferred. Edmunds, Commercial Street, Gilfach, Bargoed, Glam.

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QUALIFIED, 25, desires situation as Manager in London or Suburbs; excellent all-round experience, including City and Suburbs; knowledge of Photography. P.C.B. 83/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 30, tall, trustworthy, conscientious, obliging; good all-round experience; highest references; abstainer; married; free shortly. "Croydon," 107/23, Office of this Paper.

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QUALIFIED Chemist, thorough knowledge Irish trade, desires to represent, on sound commission basis, Drug, Sundry, Toilet and Perfumery Houses. "Statim," 108/24, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, late Manager to well-known Sundries House, seeks position as Traveller, London and suburbs; South of Thames preferred; keen; energetic; thorough knowledge of the trade. Murrell, 37 South Croxted Road, West Dulwich.

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REPRESENTATIVE, 29, with large connection amongst Chemists and Stores in Scotland, desires engagement, any part of country; excellent references. 96/298, Office of this Paper.

TABLET-MAKER, young, seeks London situation; experienced in Tablet Making, Coating and Granulating; knowledge of Pills and Lozenges, etc. "F. C. W.," 42 Woodlands Road, E.17.

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SECOND-HAND Shop Fronts, Drug Fittings, cheap; also Glass Counters, Dispensing Screens, Silent Salesman Showcases, Glass Shelves for window display, 8 ft. long x 7 ft. 6 in. high x 10 in. deep on bottom and 7 in. deep on top part Chemist Wall Showcases; three in stock at very reasonable price. A. FARLEY & CO., 227 Old Street, E.C.2.

SHOP FITTINGS, Mahogany, Second-hand, in good condition, suitable for Pharmacy, about 20 ft. x 16 ft., comprising Drug Fitting, Wall Case, Dispensing Screen, Glass-fronted Counter, and Cases; bargain. Write for particulars and price. Also large stock of Silent Salesmen and Floor Show Cases at keen prices. H. MILLS & SONS, LTD., Chemist Shopfitters, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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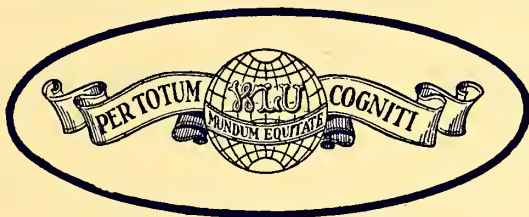
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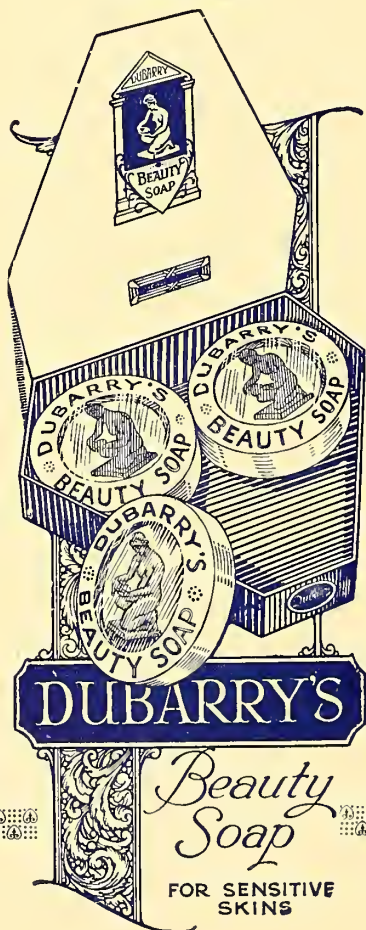
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